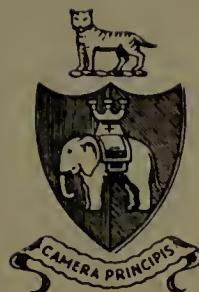


C I T Y O F

COVENTRY



THE HEALTH SERVICES OF COVENTRY IN 1950

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

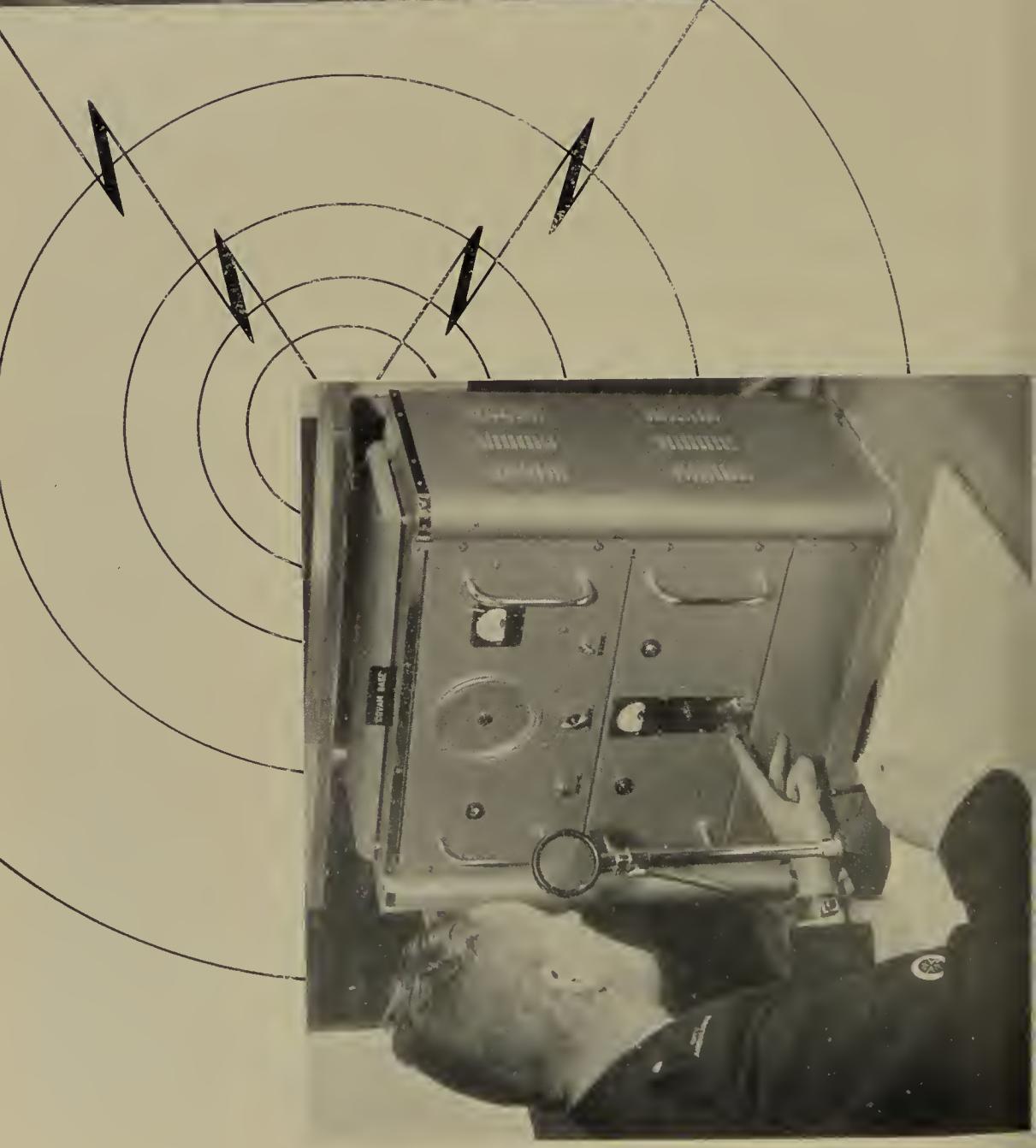
T. MORRISON CLAYTON,
M.D., B.Sc., B.Hy., D.P.H.

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Home Nursing Service — The Morning Round Commences.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1950.

Chairman—Councillor Mr. W. CALLOW.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mr. W. A. BINKS.

*The Mayor (Alderman J. HOWAT, J.P.).

The Deputy-Mayor (Councillor H. WESTON).

Alderman Miss A. ARNOLD.

Alderman Mr. G. BRIGGS, J.P.

Alderman Mr. J. LATHAM.

Councillor Mr. G. S. N. RICHARDS.

Alderman Mrs. J. CANT, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. OSBORN.

Councillor Mr. E. A. C. ROBERTS, Education Committee Representative (4/7/50).

Councillor Mr. A. J. WAUGH.

Dr. R. H. LAVERTY (nominated by the Coventry Branch of the British Medical Association).

Dr. N. J. L. ROLLASON (nominated by the Local Executive Council).

Mr. H. C. HANNAM-CLARK (nominated by the No. 20 Group : Hospital Management Committee).

PENSIONERS COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1950.

Chairman—Councillor Mr. E. A. HULL.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mr. R. EAVES.

*The Mayor (Alderman J. HOWAT, J.P.).

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor H. WESTON).

Alderman Mrs. S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor Mr. A. E. EAGLES.

Councillor Mr. H. STANLEY.

Councillor Mr. A. SMITH.

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. D. WELCH.

Mrs. E. M. GARDNER.

Mrs. E. RUMBLE.

Mr. F. HABERSHAW.

*At the time of going to press I have to record with deep regret the death of the late Mayor, Alderman J. Howat.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Adviser to the Pensioners and Children's Committees :

T. M. Clayton, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

R. J. Dodds, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(appointed 9/5/50).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Janet Margaret Done, M.B., B.S., M.D.,
D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
(appointed 1/12/50).

Assistant Medical Officers : Christine Glynn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Catherine T. Howat, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Ormiston, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

C. Eleanor Craig, M.B., B.Ch.
(appointed 26/6/50).

Public Analyst .. F. G. D. Chalmers, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Officer .. W. Dale, M.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectorate.

Chief Sanitary Inspector W. Beaumont.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector .. E. A. Johnson.

Food Inspector, Senior Factories and
Smoke Inspector T. E. Willmott.

Food Inspector, Factories and Smoke
Inspector D. C. Norcliffe.

Meat Inspectors C. Ash (Senior) and
L. Vivian.

Food and Drugs, Dairies and Cowsheds
Inspectors H. Ellis, H. Lenton,
D. H. Evans,
B. McCutcheon.

Housing and Canal Boats Inspector R. D. Hayne.

District Sanitary Inspectors : J. E. Saunders, J. A. Sadler,
G. E. A. Carless, F. B. Elliott, D. J. A. Humphries,
J. Hacking, J. B. Salt, H. C. Watkin, P. J. Wightman,
N. Adams, A. S. Johnson, L. G. Norman.

Rodent Officer W. J. Brown.

Health Visitors :

Superintendent Miss M. D. Lloyd.

Health Visitors : Miss M. Beddow, Mrs. E. M. Birmingham, Misses B. Broomfield, L. Benford, J. B. Crawford, A. Docherty, S. T. Deane, P. Findlay, Mrs. M. M. Golby, Misses J. E. M. Hill, D. Jones, G. R. McAleer, M. O. McKay, A. F. McKenzie, E. M. Owen, M. Ratcliffe, A. J. Ringrose, M. Saunders, B. Sims, M. Slevin, A. Shiepherd, A. Stevens, I. Stenbridge, Mrs. E. P. P. Talbot, Misses C. Wilcox, G. M. Weatherall, M. Wilkinson, G. Webster, Mrs. H. Wright (Special Services).

Municipal Midwives :

Non-Medical Supervisor Miss M. A. E. Taylor.

Deputy Supervisor Mrs. Woodley.

Midwives : Mrs. E. Adams, Miss A. Allen, Mrs. I. Argyle, Mrs. N. Beagrie, Miss V. Bate, Miss M. Brett, Miss D. Brown, Mrs. E. Caskie, Mrs. J. Brett, Miss J. Cornthwaite, Mrs. D. M. Cox, Mrs. M. Diaper, Mrs. J. Duckett, Mrs. F. Fardon, Mrs. M. Flynn, Miss I. Gunn, Mrs. E. Harris, Miss D. Heritage, Mrs. A. Hubbard, Mrs. A. Jennings, Miss E. Judge, Mrs. W. Kinsey, Mrs. E. McDowell, Miss I. Neilly, Miss P. Norton, Mrs. S. O'Donnell, Miss E. Raine, Mrs. E. Reddick, Mrs. D. Reeves, Mrs. M. Rouse, Miss J. K. Ryan, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss W. S. Sparkes, Mrs. A. Spragg, Mrs. B. Stock, Mrs. E. Stevens, Miss D. G. Taylor, Mrs. I. Trasler, Miss M. Wagstaffe, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. E. Wright.

Relief Midwife Mrs. E. Neville.

Day Nurseries :

Supervisor Miss V. E. Johnson.

Nursery Matrons : Miss M. Allan, Miss K. G. Blackmore, Miss K. Buckley, Mrs. B. Bruton, Mrs. E. Crawford, Miss D. M. Griffiths, Miss A. E. Walker, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Mrs. E. T. Young.

Nursery Staffs Nurses—141. Others—53.

Home Nursing Service :

Superintendent Miss H. B. Auckland.

Assistant Superintendents Miss I. C. J. Clarke.

National Council of Nurses of Gt. Britain and N. Ireland. { Miss B. M. Harvey.
Instructional Exchange. { Miss R. M. Brandon.
Miss H. M. Whiite.

Nurses .. Full-time 37 (includes 3 male). Part-time 16.

Home Helps Service :

Supervisor Mrs. E. Marshall.

Assistant Mrs. E. L. Morgan.

Home Helps 103 (including part-time workers).

Ambulance Service :

Superintendent	F. Warwick.
Ambulance Personnel	Males—32. Females—6.
Agency Personnel	35

Blind Welfare :

Home Teacher	Miss E. Fox.
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Administrative and Clerical Staff :

(General Public Health).

Principal Administrative Assistant and Senior Authorised Officer	J. H. Grant.
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Senior Sectional Officers :

Statistical and General	T. Lord.
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Mental Health and Blind Welfare and Authorised Officer	F. Ellis.
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Authorised Officers : J. A. Sturdy, Mrs. G. Gould, Miss F. Holly.

Senior Clerks : W. Barber, H. Jewison, G. Hubbard, Miss M. E. Goddard, Miss B. M. Sanders.

Clerks : Messrs. D. Bench, A. J. F. Cooper, M. R. Fullwood, * J. Gwynn, A. Harrison, H. E. Hubbard, J. Lowe, * D. Wood, * N. Wilson, Misses J. Byram, S. Bednall, G. Baker, P. E. Brown, S. Byram, B. Clarke, J. Clarke, J. Grant, M. M. Hands, J. D. Jennings, V. Jevons, M. J. Keech, A. Land, J. Murray, J. L. McGregor, J. Pettifer, M. Rewhorn, B. L. Smith, M. Tierney.

Sub-Department, 1 St. Patrick's Road :

I. Aged Persons' Homes (Pensioners Committee).

II. Other Welfare Provisions (Health Committee).

Pensioners Officer	J. H. Ryner.
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Senior Assistant Officers	R. N. Nicol.
	M. R. Courtois.

Senior Clerk	Miss M. Pugh.
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Clerks : J. B. Hopkins, R. J. Pickering, * J. Rees, F. M. Riley, Miss J. E. Adrian, Mrs. G. C. Downes, Miss J. Harvey, Miss K. Kiley, Miss S. Watts.

Old People's Homes :

Moat House	Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, Superintendent and Matron.
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Charterhouse	Mr. and Mrs. F. Fallon, Superintendent and Matron.
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Newlands House	Mr. and Mrs. G. Eaton, Superintendent and Matron.
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Stone House	Miss K. Mitchell, Matron.
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St. Paul's	Miss A. Stanley, Matron.
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* Called up for National Service.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	19,167
Population (Census, 1931)	178,126
Population (estimate for mid year 1950)	..	..	..	..	..	256,800
Density of population (1931) per acre	..	..	..	..	..	9.5
Density of population (estimate mid 1950) (per acre)	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
Number of inhabited dwellings (1931) 42,190 (Dec. 1950)	..	..	..	..	..	71,720
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid year)	..	..	..	..	..	3.58
Rateable Value of City (Dec. 1950)	..	..	..	..	..	£1,822,111
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec. 1950)	..	..	..	..	..	£7,592

Live Births—	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
(Legitimate)	2142	2022	4164	
(Illegitimate)	152	134	286	
	—	—	—	— Birth rate of 17.3 per
	—	—	—	1,000 people.

Stillbirths	..	57	45	102	— Rate of 23.0 per
					1,000 live births.

Deaths	..	1318	1115	2433	— Death rate of 9.4 per
					1,000 people.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	4	—	0.87 per 1,000 births.
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Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					
--	--	--	--	--	--

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	32.6
(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	32.9
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	28.0

Marriage Rate	16.8
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*Death Rate from Principal Infectious Diseases	0.06
--	----	----	----	----	------

*Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles, Diarrhoea under 2 years, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis.

Respiratory Death Rate	0.92
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Phthisis	0.47
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Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	0.06
---	----	----	----	----	----	------

Death Rate from Cancer	1.60
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Comparability Factor (Births)	0.94
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Birth Rate as adjusted by factor	16.2
----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Comparability Factor (Deaths)	1.26
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Death Rate as adjusted by factor	11.8
----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report upon the health of the city during the year 1950, and there are certain interesting statistical points which call for comment at the outset.

The year has again shown an increase in the population amounting to 1,900, from 254,900 to 256,800, and further remarks upon this matter are made elsewhere in this report.*

The Registrar General's figures for the year show the birth rate as being quite low (17.3) as compared with those in the immediately preceding years. The last lowest figure was that for 1941 at 17.1 per 1,000 live births, whilst the lowest rate on record for the city was during 1933 (13.4 per 1,000). The tendency towards the present declining figure, which trend is common for England and Wales (1950—15.8), is probably not unconnected with the present economic position and also the great scarcity of housing accommodation.

The marriage rate has shown a further decline to 16.8 (cf. 1949—17.9 and 1948—18.3).

The crude death rate remained static at 9.4 per 1,000, which is considerably lower than that for England and Wales, at 11.6 and for the Great Towns, at 12.3.

The new nomenclature contained in the revised International List of Causes of Death has been introduced into the report this year, and in general this constitutes a reclassification of the main causes of death. As time goes by this table, although more elaborate, may prove most useful for comparison with similar statistics compiled in other countries.

Deaths arising from pulmonary tuberculosis in this city were 120 in 1950 (cf. 128 in 1949) and other tuberculosis deaths were 15 in 1950 (cf. 26 in 1949). This recession in the incidence would seem to be merely a minor annual variation — fortunately in the right direction on this occasion.

With regard to cancer, there has been a jump in the number of deaths registered during the year from 369 cases in 1949, i.e., 1.44 per 1,000 population to 413 in 1950, i.e., 1.60 per 1,000 population. One feels that in future much greater attention must be paid to *careful* publicity with an emphasis towards early diagnosis and treatment. It is apparent that many more lives might be saved in this country by such methods providing the approach to the public is sufficiently realistic and tactful and designed to prevent unnecessary phobias.

Deaths from heart disease have increased from 706 in 1949 to 766 in 1950, but this is probably mainly accounted for by the ageing population and newer methods of mortality classifications.

The neo-natal mortality figure was at 18.6 per 1,000 births, and this compares favourably with 20.2 for the preceding year. This rate has shown a steady decline since 1942, when the figure was 39.0.

**(N.B.—Further details are of course now to hand in the Provisional Census Report of the Registrar General of which a summary is given on page 12.)*

The infantile mortality rate was 32.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with the previous lowest figure of 39.4 for the preceding year.

The neo-natal and infant mortality figures therefore continue to indicate a very desirable trend and are in effect a compliment to the maternity and child welfare and paediatric services of this city and to the revolutionary drugs, treatment, and equipment introduced of latter years. Coventry's figures, however, are not yet down to the level of those for England and Wales which in 1950 were (a) Neonatal, 18.5 (b) Infantile Mortality, 29.8, so that there is obviously still further scope for improvement in this city, although I feel sure that this will come.

A factor which would help considerably in this direction would be for the provision of modern municipal maternity and child welfare buildings and equipment for the benefit of mothers and children and the use of appropriate staffs. It is not reasonable to expect that the improvised usage of the many unsuitable halls throughout the city should continue indefinitely.

Infectious diseases notifications have shown a very considerable increase over the figures for the previous year (i.e., 1950—6,819; 1949—2,747) but this has been largely due to the increase in notifications of measles (i.e., 1950—4,961; 1949—957). The only other infectious disease which showed a decided increase in incidence was poliomyelitis — 1950—82; 1949—18). Diphtheria again showed a decrease from 12 in 1949 to 7 in 1950, and there were no deaths recorded.

Many letters continue to flow in to my desk from anxious parents and relatives raising their various and oftentimes serious housing and family problems; one would like to be placed in a more favourable position to assist them in their need. Many such letters are inevitably related to tuberculous problems, and the Housing Superintendent and his staff continue to offer helpful co-operation in trying to resolve them.

It is necessary for a more general appreciation of the needs of tuberculous patients and their families since adequate accommodation is vital for them if the disease is to be suitably treated and its spread to other members of the community prevented. The danger of patients passing their complaint to young and quite often susceptible children is very real. It is thus with

pleasure that I can report the opening of a "Contact Clinic" at Gulson Road (20th October, 1950) for the examination of children who have been exposed to risk of tuberculous infection. Here the children are carefully examined and modern tests applied in order to ascertain their susceptibility to or degree of immunity against tuberculosis. The children are referred for X-ray examination when necessary.

The next stage in the process is to find suitable means whereby susceptible children may be isolated from further contact with the infection while undergoing immunisation with B.C.G. (Preparation of Bacillus Calmette Guerin).

It is therefore fundamental to further all means whereby the requisite isolation facilities may be forthcoming in the interests of the community and particularly the younger sections. The medical profession, given the necessary facilities and adequate financial backing, are confident that tuberculosis could be reduced to negligible proportions in a very few years. Surely, therefore, even from a national economic viewpoint, this project is worthy of urgent and generous support.

Another acceptable provision for the "all-in" fight against tuberculosis would be that of a Night Sanatorium to cater for certain cases returning from local sanatoria. A proportion of these cases are in need of suitable temporary accommodation and/or supervision while undergoing rehabilitation.

So far as certain aspects of the National Health Service Act are concerned, it is relevant to note that in regard to the care of mothers and young children there has been a fortuitous addition of one dentist to the school dental staff, part of whose services (i.e., 1/11th of one full-time dentist's time) are given to these "priority" classes. This latter designation, however, as previously applied to the needs of expectant and nursing mothers and young children has, to-day, something of a Gilbertian flavour: need one say more?

With regard to the various sections of the National Health Service Act, I have of course commented upon these in the body of this report, and there is little that I would wish to mention in particular except that each branch of the Municipal Health Services has found increasing problems to engage its attention and has attempted to meet its obligations to the full.

The same may be said for those branches of the Department which are concerned with the duties under the National Assistance Act of 1948. In particular, I would remark upon the disconcerting and intractable problem of finding sufficient accommodation for necessitous persons. This, as is well known, has engaged the serious attention of various committees of the local authority and is a perpetual nightmare to the staffs who are responsible for finding temporary homes for such people.

I would feel it amiss if I did not take this opportunity of mentioning the retirement of Mr. W. Beaumont, who for seven years has been Chief Sanitary Inspector to this local authority, and previously as Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector for 17½ years. Mr. Beaumont's withdrawal from municipal life was on medical grounds and I know it would be the wish of the Health Committee, and indeed my own, to extend thanks to him for his long and efficient services to this city.

I would again wish to extend my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support to my staff and myself in the various matters which have mutually engaged our attention throughout the year; likewise to the Chairman and members of the Pensioners Committee for their encouragement of appropriate staff and their continued interest in matters affecting the lives of those resident in the various Old People's Homes of this city.

For my own part I would wish to thank my own staff in the various sections of my department in whatever field they may be engaged, for their efficiency and helpfulness throughout a busy year. It also gives me much pleasure to proffer thanks to all my colleagues in other municipal departments for their greatly appreciated helpfulness during 1950.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Th. Clayton.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated population for mid-1950 was 256,800 which compares with the previous mid-year's estimate of 254,900, giving an increase in population of 1,900. This follows upon corresponding increases in 1947, 1948 and 1949, of 10,010, 7,540 and 4,500 respectively. The highest pre-war population figure for any one year was that of 229,900 in 1938. It will thus be seen that while the upward trend continues there is a slowing down in tempo of the number of people coming to reside within the City, which, in view of the housing position, comes as something of a relief. This, however, when coupled with the trend towards an ageing population and a steadily falling birth rate, has a serious aspect from the national standpoint.

Census, 1951.

The provisional report on the Census taken on the 8th April, 1951, has now been issued and the figure for Coventry shows a population of 258,211 made up of 129,544 males and 128,667 females.

Comparison with the last census taken in 1931 and with earlier counts is given in the following table :—

Year	Males	Females	Total population as enumerated	Per cent. increase on previous Census
1901	33,876	36,102	69,978	—
1911	54,258	52,091	106,349	51.9
1921	63,873	64,332	*128,205	20.5
1931	88,476	89,650	178,126	38.9
1951	129,544	128,667	258,211	44.9

In the past fifty years the population has increased from 69,978 to 258,211, an increase of 188,233; the present figure represents 368% increase over the 1901 figure.

(*152,962 population for area as it was in 1951).

This continuous increase in the City's population tends to keep all the public health services at "concert pitch," since they are always faced with growing requirements. Year by year extensions to existing services are called for up to the ceiling of the moderate financial allocation; the designation of priorities and the initiation of new services and ideas calls for a good deal of careful thought and planning to fit into this financial limitation. The growing awareness of the public to public health and social service amenities is an added stimulus to encourage necessary developments.

Birth Rate.

The births registered as Coventry births during the year numbered 4,450, giving a birth rate of 17.3 per 1,000 population. These figures compare with 4,743 births in 1949 and a birth rate of 18.6 for the same year. It will thus be noticed that in spite of an increase in the population the birth rate has conversely been lowered. Further details relating to births occurring within the city are given elsewhere under the heading of "Midwifery."

The comparable figures for the country generally and the great towns are as follows :—

England and Wales	...	...	15.8 per 1,000 population.
Great Towns	...	...	17.6 " " "

General Death Rate.

The number of deaths recorded as belonging to the city during the year was 2,433, which gives a crude death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 population. This compares with a death rate for England and Wales of 11.6, and with a similar rate for the great towns of 12.3. The major causes of death during the year under review were heart disease and other vascular conditions; cancer; tuberculosis; infantile afflictions; and respiratory conditions. An analysis of the various causes of death is given in the appropriate table on page 87.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1950 was 145, giving an infant mortality rate of 32.6 per 1,000 births, this being the *lowest ever recorded in this City*. The major cause of this decline is due to the considerable reduction in premature deaths, and I have commented further upon this item in my introductory letter, page 9.

Infantile Mortality for England and Wales	...	...	29.8 per 1,000 births.
Infantile Mortality for Great Towns	...	...	23.8 " " "

This must of course to some extent be balanced against the smaller number of births during the year. Due credit, however, should be given to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of this city, both from the municipal point of view (i.e., doctors, health visitors, midwives) and from the hospital and general practitioner aspect also.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1950 was 84, giving a mortality rate of 18.6 per 1,000 births. The comparable neo-natal mortality rate for 1949 was 20.2 per 1,000 births. This figure has shown a steady decline since 1942, when it was 39.0.

Marriage Rate.

The number of marriages solemnized in the city during the year was 2,158, giving a marriage rate (i.e., number of persons married) of 16.8 per 1,000 population. This compares with 17.9 per 1,000 population for the preceding year.

The marriage rate for England and Wales was 16.3 per 1,000 population.

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate for the city was 0.87 per 1,000 births, and this compares with 0.8 for the preceding year. The comparative figure for England and Wales was 0.86.

Infectious Diseases.

The following notifications in respect of infectious diseases were received in the department during 1950:—

Diphtheria 7 (12 : 212); scarlet fever 319 (294 : 406); measles 4,961 (957); whooping cough 623 (752); acute primary pneumonia 150 (130 : 290); puerperal pyrexia 17 (28 : 54); typhoid and paratyphoid fever Nil (3 : 19); cerebro-spinal meningitis 12 (4 : 36); acute anterior poliomyelitis 82 (18 : 2); ophthalmia neonatorum 6 (13 : 16); erysipelas 69 (61 : 60); malaria Nil (3 : —); and dysentery 26 (2 : 15).

The comparative figures in brackets are those for 1949 and for the last complete pre-war year 1938 in that order. In the last-mentioned year measles and whooping cough were not notifiable.

The total incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was higher than that during 1949 (i.e., 6,819 : 2,747) but this is largely accounted for by the increased number of measles notified.

Concerning diphtheria, the following figures continue to tell their own story, and incidentally that concerned with the campaign of immunisation against diphtheria in Coventry:—

- 1945—146 cases (5 deaths—none immunised).
- 1946—115 cases (4 deaths—none immunised).
- 1947—53 cases (2 deaths—none immunised).
- 1948—12 cases (no deaths).
- 1949—12 cases (2 deaths—none immunised).
- 1950—7 cases (no deaths).

During the summer of 1950 it was unfortunately necessary to curtail considerably the availability of immunisation facilities owing to the presence of a number of cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the community.

Scabies.

The scabies and cleansing unit continued to function at the Central Welfare Centre; this is open daily for women and children from 9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. and for men from 6 to 8 p.m.

The work of the unit was as follows :—

		No. of patients	No. of treatments
SCABIES			
Male Adults		33	110
Female Adults		59	108
School Children		70	140
Children under 5 years		34	68
Total		196	426

The above figures indicate a further reduction in the incidence of scabies by approximately 40% compared with 1949.

Cleansing.

Male	23
Female	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 340 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 48 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified or re-notified in the city (1949—400 and 60).

The number of Coventry patients who at the 31st December were awaiting admission to Hertford Hill Sanatorium was 115, of whom 77 were men, 37 were women and 1 child.

For further details of tuberculosis note comments under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, page 35.

Mass Radiography.

The work of this new service continues apace but the number of Coventry cases dealt with by the unit during 1950 was less than that of the preceding year, i.e., 1949—12,032; 1950—9,764 (M. 5,759; F. 4,005). Of the total figure, 64 were found to be infected with pulmonary tuberculosis (1949—34).

I have again much pleasure in expressing appreciation to Dr. A. Gordon Evans, Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, and his staff for their very helpful co-operation during the year.

We have been somewhat more fortunate during 1950 in that there has been made available to us a small proportion of beds at St. Wulstan's Hospital, Malvern, and this has been most helpful in supplementing the bed accommodation for city cases in the Hertford Hill Sanatorium.

During 1950 the numbers of City cases admitted to Sanatoria was as follows :—

Hertford Hill	203
St. Wulstan's	12
Other Sanatoria	10
Total	225

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Statistics of new cases seen at the clinic during 1950 show an increase on those for 1949 (i.e., 962 : 836). It will be recalled that the peak year of 1946 gave a figure of 1,470. It is also of interest to record that of the 962 new cases seen, no less than 693 were later proved to be non-venereal.

Further commentary is given on page 36 under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

In the following pages I have dealt, as in 1949, with the services which come within the terms of the National Health Service Act, in the following order :—

Section 21. Health Centres.

- „ 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23. Midwifery.
- „ 24. Health Visiting.
- „ 25. Home Nursing.
- „ 26. Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27. Ambulance Service.
- „ 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
- „ 29. Domestic Help.
- „ 51. Mental Health.

HEALTH CENTRES.

Section 21.

In accordance with Section 21 of the National Health Service Act it shall be the duty of every Local Health Authority to provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Minister premises which shall be called "Health Centres," at which facilities shall be available for all or any of the following purposes :—

- (a) For the provision of general medical services under Part IV of this Act by medical practitioners.
- (b) For the provision of general dental services under Part IV of this Act by dental practitioners.
- (c) For the provision of pharmaceutical services under Part IV of this Act by registered pharmacists.
- (d) For the provision or organisation of any of the services which the Local Health Authority are required or empowered to provide.
- (e) For the provision of the services of specialists or other services provided for out-patients under Part III of this Act.

(f) For the exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Health Authority by Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 298 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for the publication of information on questions related to health or disease and for the delivery of lectures and for the display of pictures or cinematograph films in which such questions are dealt with.

It has not yet been possible to commence the building of a Health Centre, although much preliminary planning work has been done in this direction. There are, however, many obvious difficulties to overcome both at central and local level before the wider conception of the Health Centres can come to fruition. I would in any case once more stress the need for additional municipal clinic facilities throughout the Coventry area (i.e., Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Medical).

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Section 22.

Child Welfare Clinics.

There were at the end of 1950, under the control of the department:—

19 infant welfare centres with 24 weekly sessions.

9 ante-natal clinics with 11 weekly sessions.

1 post-natal clinic with 2 weekly sessions

The nineteen welfare centres at present in use are as follows : Gulson Road Central Clinic and Welfare Centre.—This is a comparatively modern building erected for the specific purpose.

Broad Street .. This is a rented chapel hall.

Binley " " " " "

Brays Lane church.

Canley sick bay from Charter Hostel (rented from Housing Dept.).

Cheylesmore " " " " sick bay from Cheylesmore Hostel (rented from Housing Dept.).

Holyhead Road hall from B.T.H.
Social Club.

Longford

Radford	..	..	..	..	..	church hall.
Stratford Street	..	..	..	..	..	" "
Walsgrave	..	..	..	..	..	chapel hall.
Wheelwright Lane	..	..	..	..	..	" "
Wyken	..	..	..	..	..	church hall.
Whoberley	..	..	..	..	..	converted block, Whoberley Hostel, rented from Housing Dept.

The total number of attendances at the various city infant welfare centres during the year was 63,520 (1949—64,773), whilst the attendances at the ante-natal clinics numbered 9,838 (1949—11,775).

The arrangements made in the previous year for the staffing of the centres by part-time state registered nurses and part-time clinic attendants have continued during 1950, and there are 4 nurses and 11 attendants employed. This has released members of the health visiting staff for their more essential work of home visiting.

I commented in my last report concerning the great need for peripherally placed modern type welfare centres in this city and this important matter should have urgent attention if mothers and young children are to receive the maximum benefit from progressing public health standards.

Care of Premature Infants.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, routine arrangements made in this connection have continued to operate as follows :—

The notification of all infants under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth.

The availability of four premature baby sets, consisting of treasure cot fitted with pockets for hot water bottles ; rubber hot water bottles ; mackintosh-covered flock pillow ; Gamgee suits and Belcroy feeders. These sets have been in use 14 times during the year.

Each midwife keeps in reserve two Gamgee baby suits and a maternity outfit for use in emergency cases.

Oxygen supplies are available at the Health Department and at the Ambulance Station also, for any doctor or midwife.

Special carry cots are available at the Ambulance Station for the transport of premature babies to hospital when necessary.

The services of a consultant paediatrician are available on request by medical practitioners in the city.

The following are statistics of premature births occurring within the city during 1950 :—

- *1. The number of premature babies notified in the city was 200.
- 2. Of the above 67 were born at home, 130 in Gulson Hospital and 3 in nursing homes.
- 3. Of those born at home (67), 1 died in the first 24 hours and 43 were alive at the expiration of one month.
- 4. Of those born in hospital (130), 20 died in the first 24 hours and 103 were alive at the expiration of one month.
- 5. Of those born in nursing homes (3), none died in the first 24 hours and 2 were alive at the expiration of one month.

*The number of premature babies born in Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Keresley, was 98. These are not included in the figure 200 shown above.

Dental Care.

The Senior School Dentist (Mr. M. Raeside) advises me that the following work (see table overleaf) was accomplished during 1950 in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

A selected list of dried milks and other suitable preparations are stocked at the Infant Welfare Centres either for sale, or if the need is proved, for free issue.

During the year sales to the value of £8,857 were made at the various centres.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

Standardised maternity outfits are available from the Health Department for the needs of expectant mothers who are to be confined at home. A recommendation signed by the midwife or doctor is required before issue.

In 1950 the number of such outfits issued was 2,254. Since July 5th, 1948, no charge has been made for these. The outfits have been modified during the year to meet the requirements of mothers and the attendant general practitioners.

Nursery Provision.

Day Nurseries.

There is still quite a big demand for the available places in the day nurseries. It seems likely, too, that in view of the considerable requirements for female labour in industry, there is little likelihood of any appreciable abatement in the situation. This, however, does not mean that there is any laxity in the close assessment of every application. Each case is investigated and

(a) Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	138	121	121	Impossible to say. Only emergency treatment has been carried out since the depletion of staff.
Children under five	275	215	215	

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics	Filings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	Partial
	Local	General	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	—	—	Complete	—
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	358	—	70	1	—	20	—	—	—
Children under five	596	—	204	—	3	3	3	—	—



At a Coventry Day Nursery.



available places are allocated strictly on social grounds : "priority" cases are admitted only under exceptional circumstances. During the year the problem of charges for children at day nurseries has received the close attention of the Committee.

One cannot report the replacement of any of the war-time day nurseries in 1950 but there is every likelihood of a new nursery being erected at Monks Park in the forthcoming year ; this, of course, is to replace the existing Holbrooks War-time Nursery.

Extensions at the Queen Philippa Day Nursery, Cheylesmore, have now been completed and this has given 15 extra places and has enabled a more convenient arrangement of the work at the day nursery.

In view of the considerable financial limitations generally apparent at the time of the estimates it became necessary, in order to keep all day nurseries open, to curtail the number of staff. This in turn necessitated a limitation of the periods during which the nurseries remained open.

The scheme for training nursery nurses continues, and during the year 16 nurses have received their N.N.E.B. certificates.

In 1950 there were 475 children on the nursery registers and they accounted for 92,921 attendances during the year.

The number of days upon which day nurseries were open during the year was 243.

The following table shows the number of attendances made and the numbers on the register for each day nursery.

DAY NURSERY	Number on Register	ATTENDANCES		Total Attendances
		Age 0 to 2 years	Age 2 to 5 years	
Canley ..	50	2,513	6,961	9,474
Foleshill ..	80	8,471	8,648	17,119
Holbrooks ..	50	2,916	7,088	10,004
Poole Road ..	65	2,784	7,663	10,447
Queen Philippa	39	3,022	5,414	8,436
Stoke Green ..	55	4,373	7,595	11,968
Whoberley ..	50	2,606	6,526	9,132
Windmill Road ..	36	2,218	4,712	6,930
Wyken ..	50	2,639	6,772	9,411
Total ..	475	31,542	61,379	92,921

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Mother and Baby Home.

We still have need of a Mother and Baby Home and in fact the position becomes quite acute at times. The present policy whereby expectant married or unmarried mothers employed in industry and accommodated in certain hostels in this city are denied readmittance following upon their confinement in hospitals, creates a most difficult social problem. Part III National Assistance Act accommodation is extremely limited and more than sufficient urgent calls are placed upon it without the administration having to be overburdened with problems of this nature. The hospitals too are designed for the treatment of **patients** and it is asking rather too much that they be expected to house post-natal cases indefinitely when they are ready for discharge.

Agency arrangements have continued with St. Faith's Shelter for the reception of such unmarried mothers and their babies whose care and maintenance has been the responsibility of the local health authority. During 1950 there were 83 mothers and 86 babies dealt with at this shelter on our behalf.

In addition the department has accepted responsibility for the maintenance of 32 mothers and their expected children in other homes (e.g., London, Birmingham, etc.).

Once more I find it necessary to mention the need which is apparent in my department for a sufficiency of residential nursery places in which to place certain children. I refer to those children who because of their mothers being ill or having to go into hospital or sanatorium, are in urgent need of short term residential accommodation. It is realised that such provision is no longer the responsibility of the Health Department although I have consistently stated that in my opinion, this should be, purely and simply, a maternity and child welfare matter. The legislation, however, has indicated otherwise but from Coventry's point of view the problem remains no less acute.

MIDWIFERY.

Section 23.

The City Council is the local supervising authority under the Midwives' Acts, and during the year 1950 they received notice of intention to practise midwifery from the following :—

Municipal Midwives, including 3 Queen's Nursing Sisters ..	47
Midwives employed in nursing homes	14
Independent domiciliary midwives	9
Midwives working as maternity nurses only	6
Hospital midwives	11
	—
	87
	—

The approved scheme of the City Council under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act confirmed the existing municipal midwifery service and will continue to provide for such extensions as the growth of the city and the changing conditions should warrant. The Council has to date provided eight Corporation houses and two flats for the use of its midwives, and all midwives are provided with telephones.

There is every indication that the liaison between the local authority's midwifery service and the Part IV general practitioner services is functioning satisfactorily and this augurs well for the benefit of expectant and nursing mothers.

The Council have also approved a Loan Scheme so that midwives are able to purchase cars and repay the Council over a period of four years. Many midwives have taken advantage of this arrangement.

A summary of statistics is given below :—

No. of births attended : As Midwives ..	1,704	}	
As Maternity Nurses 358		}	2,062
No. of visits paid :			
(a) Ante-natal	10,695		
(b) Nursing	38,066		
No. of requests sent for medical aid	475		
No. of cases transferred to hospitals	205		
No. of cases in which gas and air analgesia was used	1,540		
No. of abortions	62		
No. of advisory attendances made at :			
(a) Ante-natal clinics	748		
(b) Post-natal clinics	206		
No. of analgesic machines in use in department ..	42		
No. of municipal midwives trained to use machines ..	43		

The private midwives attended 45 confinements during the year ; they administered gas and air analgesia in 19 cases and sent for medical aid in 6 cases.

The number of births occurring in private nursing homes was 371 ; here there were 322 gas-air analgesic administrations and medical aid was required in 4 cases.

HEALTH VISITING.

Section 24.

There were 29 full-time health visitors in the service of the local authority during the year and they continued to offer essential domiciliary advice and guidance to mothers and their children. It should also be appreciated that the health visitors were responsible for some 63 reports relating to housing conditions as these directly affected the health of Coventry citizens.

It is evident that the long term policy of emphasising the value of the domiciliary work of the health visitors is bearing

fruit in that this service, together with others directly concerned, can witness a 1950 infantile mortality rate which is the lowest on record for the city.

It is also worthy of cautious recording that this rate is for the first time in 15 years below the average for that in the Great Towns of England and Wales.

The policy too of employing state registered nurses in the clinics continues to be a valuable measure, since the health visitors are thereby available for supplementing their previously more restricted domiciliary visitations to mothers and young children.

There continues to be some shortage of health visitors although this phase, which has lasted for a number of years, appears to be improving a little. The Training Scheme for Student Health Visitors is of great use to the authority since the staff, by such measures, can be kept up to reasonable numbers.

The work of the Tuberculosis Visitors is referred to more conveniently on page 35 under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

DOMICILIARY VISITS					1950	1949
Ante-natal cases	..	..	..	..	682	897
Notified births	..	..	..	..	3,805	4,826
Revisits to notified births	..	..	..	..	13,935	15,513
Children aged 1—5 years	..	..	..	..	21,860	25,588
Infant death enquiries	..	..	..	..	80	74
Stillbirth enquiries	..	..	..	..	61	57
Visits to ophthalmia cases	..	..	..	..	7	24
" " tuberculosis cases	..	..	..	..	1,577	2,044
" " non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases	..	..	..	..	119	80
" " other infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	104	65
" " special cases	..	..	..	..	588	986
" " under Public Health Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	19	233
" " to homes under Public Health Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	3	108
" " contacts of poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	26	18
" " " " cerebro spinal fever	..	..	..	..	1	5
Swabs taken of diphtheria contacts	..	..	..	..	36	35
Sessions at Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	3,566	4,302

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME, 1950.

During the year the visits made by health visitors were as follows :—

		1950	1949
Number of cases investigated	..	83	56
Cases detained in hospital	..	11	16
Deaths (so far as known)	..	1	2
Cases treated in Out-Patients Dept.		35	—
Cases treated by own doctor	..	10	—
Cases treated by chemist	..	2	—
Cases treated at home	..	24	—

Nature of Accident.

Burns and scalds	..	..	38	30
Cuts and abrasions	..	..	28	12
Fractures	..	..	9	8
Poisonings	..	..	2	1
Concussions	..	..	3	—
Miscellaneous	..	..	3	5

In the case of burns and scalds it would appear that they were due to fireguards being either not present or improperly secured. In many of the modern council houses it is very difficult to secure a fireguard owing to the type of fireplace.

One case of burn was due to the fireguard having been taken away for the refuelling of the fire. In another case the fireguard was in position, but an electric fire was burning unprotected.

One death following a burn was due to a child being left in the care of young brothers and sisters, one of whom had thrown some petrol on to the fire.

Many accidents are not due to carelessness but rather to the high-spirited activities of certain children (e.g., the two cases of poisoning were in brothers. One had climbed and taken tablets prescribed for his mother and the other boy had climbed and taken turpentine).

It is quite obvious that certain accidents could have been prevented had the parents exercised a little more thought and common sense. It will be noticed that the figures given above show an increase in most of the various categories as compared with the previous year's figures and this is probably due to the public's greater awareness of the Health Department's desire for relevant notifications. There appear to be more scalds where the accommodation is crowded. Burns appear to occur equally in any type of home. The Health Visiting staff are giving increased attention to this section of their work and the attention of mothers, it is hoped, is being attracted by suitable posters and other propaganda in the infant welfare clinics.

HOME NURSING.

Section 25.

It will be apparent from the comparative statistics shown hereunder that the Home Nurses have undergone a year of heavy demands which they have invariably met with cheerfulness and efficiency.

The Home Nursing Service has proved itself of great value in assisting to treat and keep certain types of patients in their own domiciles and this is, of course, of advantage to the hospital services, relieving the pressure on hospital beds to a considerable extent.

The nursing staff at 31st December, 1950, was :—

1 Superintendent.

4 Assistant Superintendents (two of whom come under the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and N. Ireland Instructional Exchange).

37 Full-time Nurses (including 3 males).

16 Part-time Nurses.

Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1950.

					Figures for 1949
Total number of cases attended	..	..	4,326	3,943	
Number of new cases attended	..	..	3,845	3,444	
Number of visits made including 9 night sister cases	..	..	152,546	148,891	
Number of operations attended	..	..	107	66	
New cases referred for treatment by :—					
Private doctors	..	..	3,207	2,797	
Health Department	..	..	445	435	
Hospitals	..	..	193	210	
Others	..	..	—	2	
			3,845	3,444	

Results of treatment were as follows :—

Convalescent	..	..	..	..	1,900	1,721
Sent to hospital	..	..	..	..	404	380
Relieved	..	..	..	..	910	891
Died	..	..	..	..	545	480
Remaining under care	..	..	..	..	567	471
					4,326	3,943

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Section 26.

Arrangements for vaccination and immunisation are as follows :—

1. An invitation form, with tear-off reply slip, is sent to the parent of each child whose birth is notified to the Health Department.
2. Upon the return of the tear-off (which allows for the selection of a private doctor or the medical staff at the infant welfare centre) the doctor or the centre is advised of the parents' request and asked to make the necessary arrangements.
3. Supplies of antigens are available from the Health Department upon request by the doctor; lymph is obtainable from the Birmingham City Laboratory.
4. The doctors and/or the centres return the completed records to the Health Department showing the work done and the appropriate dates.

It is now, I feel, generally agreed that immunisation procedures against diphtheria have been the means of reducing to negligible proportions the incidence and mortality rate from diphtheria. There is, however, a real need for the public to continue to make use of the scheme (rather than to become complacent) particularly on behalf of all children. By such measures alone can the immunity level of the populace be kept up to safe limits. It is pertinent to comment that the number of immunisations in 1950 was down by 2,283, representing a reduction of close upon 50%. It was unfortunate, but necessary, that the Health Committee acting on medical advice, were obliged to withdraw immunisation facilities at their clinics. This was because of a possible connection between immunisation and the increasing incidence of acute poliomyelitis, particularly as it was related to paralytic cases.

Out of 3,596 births, some 950 voluntary requests for vaccination were received; this is equivalent to approximately 26% and is about 10% higher than that recorded in the days of compulsory vaccination prior to the Act. This is worthy of note since it is within my recent knowledge that many local authorities are finding considerable reductions as compared with the pre-1948 "compulsory" days.

The following are statistics available for the year ended 31st December, 1950 :—

1. Number of invitations sent out	3,596
2. Number of requests received :—	
For immunisation	3,609
,, vaccination	1,619
	5,228

Completed Immunisations and Vaccinations.

		Infant Welfare	Private Doctors	Total
(a)	For diphtheria immunisation	1,721	592	2,313
(b)	Included in (a) are the requests for combined diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation which were	740	669	1,409
(c)	Secondary or boosting injections			1,173
(d)	For whooping cough immunisation only	39	22	61
(e)	For vaccination	734	216	950
(f)	For revaccination	—	47	47

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Section 27.

The agreed arrangements between the City Council and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital Saturday Fund continue to operate and the statistics shown hereunder and in the subsequent tables indicate a further considerable expansion of the work in this section.

During 1950, in this city there were 78,039 patients carried and the mileage covered was 418,991. This gives an increase on the previous year's figures of 11,934 and 71,980 respectively. The maximum single day's figure during the year showed a total of 351 patients moved by the service. The average daily number of patients moved during the year was 214.

Comparable figures for the year's working from 1st January to 31st December, 1949, were as follows: Patient journeys—66,105; mileage covered—347,011; daily average of patients moved—181.

Personnel.

(a) The strength of the City Ambulance Service (i.e., exclusive of H.S.F. personnel) was, at 31st December, 1950:—

Superintendent	..	..	1
Control Officers..	..	..	3
Male Ambulance Drivers	..	29	
Female Ambulance Drivers	..	6	
		—	39
		—	

Of the 29 male drivers two are engaged as mechanics. One man is employed as a liaison officer at a kiosk within the Out-patient Department of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. His duties are to receive requests from the hospital departmental staffs in respect of transport and to co-ordinate these with the Ambulance Depot. This system has proved most useful and has been appreciated by both departments.

One man is designated to assist in the administration and recording of the entire day-to-day work of the whole service.

It is perhaps of interest to record in the general arrangements at the depot, that where any member is recommended for a period of light duty by his doctor, he is allocated to general station duties.

It is with regret that I record the death of Francis E. Walduck, who was accidentally killed on the 9th November, whilst on duty as an ambulance attendant at Baginton Airport.

(b) The strength of the Hospital Saturday Fund is as follows :

Senior Control Officer	..	..	1
Maintenance Officer	..	..	1
Control Officers	..	..	3
Male Ambulance Drivers	..	..	28
St. John Ambulance Brigade Nurses			2
			—
			35
			—

Of the 28 male drivers two are engaged as mechanics.

Vehicles.

No new vehicles have been added to the fleet during the year and the following two vehicles became unserviceable and have been disposed of :—

Austin Ambulance (purchased 1934). Total mileage not known.

Morris Commercial Ambulance (purchased 1939). Total mileage 78,476.

The fleet of ambulances and cars available for service at 31st December, 1950, was as follows :—

		City	
		Ambulance	H.S.F.
Ambulances (Humber)		6	—
" (Albion)	..	2	—
" (Morris)	..	1	4
" (Austin)	..	—	7
Cars (Humber)	..	5	—
" (Standard)	..	1	—
Jeep	.. ..	1	—

Duty and Leave.

The service works on the three-shift rota system. That is 6—2, 2—10, 10—6, for the men, whilst the women work from 8—5, 9—6 and 2—10. In order to operate a 44 hour week, a system is in operation whereby all personnel receive three days off duty per fortnight.

Method of Transmission of Calls.

All telephone messages are received through the Hospital Saturday Fund switchboard which is operated by them and messages are passed through to the control kiosk from the G.P.O.

No. 5041 (six lines); City Police, City Fire Brigade, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and Gulson Hospital have private lines.

Telecommunications.

By the end of the year arrangements were under way for the installation of telecommunication equipment both at the Depot and in fifteen of the vehicles.

Civic Airport, Baginton.

During the year an Albion ambulance was purchased by the Aerodrome Committee from the Health Department; this has been reconditioned and has since been operated and maintained by the City Ambulance Service at the airport.

Uniform.

Arrangements have been made for all personnel to be supplied with a standard type uniform, although some difficulty is apparent in the delivery of these.

Sickness.

The health of the staff has been fairly good, and during the year 723 days have been lost through sickness.

No accidents at work involving loss of duty, other than the one previously mentioned in this report, have occurred. One man lost 53 days, which is included in the above total, as a result of an accident whilst on his way to work.

Other Equipment available is as follows:—

City Ambulance.

Novox Resuscitators 3; Neil Robinson Stretcher 1; Paraffin Flood Light 1; Urinals 8; First Aid Outfits 16; Hot Water Bottles 12; Blankets 130; Spare Cylinders for Novox Resuscitators 6; Oxygen giving Set 1; Bed Pans 6; Tarpaulin Sheets 6; Carry Sheets 15; Torches 8; Ground Sheets 6.

Hospital Saturday Fund.

Novox Resuscitators 2; Spare cylinders for Novox Resuscitators 4; First Aid Outfits 12.

Petrol Supplies.

Since petrol rationing ended in June our own sitting case cars have been filled from our own pump. Vehicles belonging to the Health Department have also drawn petrol from the Ambulance Depot since July 1st.

In spite of occasional transport difficulties which arise and which are common to all similar type services, I would congratulate all those working in the Ambulance Service on the efficiency which has been apparent throughout the year. On behalf of all personnel I should like to thank the various hospital staffs, City Police Force and City Fire Brigade for their valuable co-operation throughout the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Record of Work Performed for Year Ending 31st December, 1950.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	No. of vehicles at 31/12/50	Total No. of journeys during year	Total No. of patients carried during year	Number of accident and emergency journeys (incl. in column 3) during year	Total mileage during year	No. of paid whole-time staff at 31/12/50
Directly provided service	Ambulances	9	14,973	33,520	2,348	130,298
	Cars	..	6,330	9,099	35	118,069
Agency Service(s)	Ambulances	12	15,883	35,420	1,828	170,624
	Cars	..	—	—	—	—
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—
	Cars	..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..		28	37,186	78,039	4,211	418,991
						74

TRANSPORT AND OTHER WORK (NUMBER OF JOURNEYS).

	Q.I.D.N.	Midwife	Councillors	Health Dept.	Oxygen	Doctors	Hospital Equipment	Civil Defence Exercise	Airport Standby	Total
C.A. ..	1312	61	12	65	1	3	11	—	56	1521
H.S.F. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	9
Total ..	1313	61	13	65	1	3	15	2	57	1530

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS MOVED DURING THE YEAR.

FROM	TO	C & W. Hospital	Keresley Hospital	Gulson Hospital	City Isolation Hospital	Annexes	Nursing Homes	Gulson Homes	Other Hosps., Clinic, Home	Kenilworth Convalescent Home	Allesley Hall	Work	TOTAL		
HOME ..	C.A. H.S.F.	11516 9650	978 1159	1760 1649	579 22	29 51	89 96	847 625	5 71	33 11	24 24	485 439	204 24	137 108	1039 465
C. & W. HOSPITAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	646 689	291 306	69 26	12 11	121 86	4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GULSON HOSPITAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	208 217	9 11	—	71 27	21 8	4 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KERESLEY HOSPITAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	475 505	—	—	17 2	—	—	1 3	47 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOVER STREET CLINIC ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	59 13	—	—	144 50	3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NURSING HOMES ..	C.A. H.S.F.	1 2	5 3	6 3	—	—	—	7 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
THE TOWERS, KENILWORTH	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KENILWORTH CONV. HOME	C.A. H.S.F.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUMP ROOM, LEAMINGTON	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GULSON ROAD, CLINIC ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALLESLEY HALL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	10 5	—	20 44	6 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 118	16 8
ALLESLEY HOUSE ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	3 7	2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIGHVIEW HOSPITAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANNEXES ..	C.A. H.S.F.	108 88	—	11 12	4 3	6 5	—	4 1	—	—	—	—	—	44 41	6 6
OTHER LOCAL HOSP. OR CLINICS	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OUT OF TOWN HOSPITALS ..	C.A. H.S.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 113	—
TOTAL ..	C.A. H.S.F.	12378 10485	1638 1862	2238 2076	747 58	129 141	164 120	851 626	52 212	33 11	24 24	485 439	204 24	18940 15734	43 81
TOTAL ..														5	40233 33578

PLUS
PATIENTS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY CALLS MOVED DURING YEAR.

Jan. 1st—Dec. 31st, 1950	Street Collapse	Home Sport	Children at Play	School Work	Factory	Mines	Public Place	Maternity	Illness	Services not required	Total No. of Calls	Total No. of Patients
By City Ambulance	569	462	394	72	348	73	97	76	43	119	8	16
By H.S.F. Ambulance	..	432	327	291	51	276	46	47	51	36	88	17
Total	..	1001	789	685	123	624	119	144	127	79	207	25
												4,211
												4,228
By City Ambulance										..	..	42,619
By Hospital Saturday Fund										..	..	35,420
Total										..	..	78,039

TOTAL PATIENTS MOVED.

It is interesting to note that in transporting the Q.I.D.N., 23,260 miles have been covered in $3,484\frac{1}{2}$ hours during the year. This gives an average of 64 miles in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day.

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS CONVEYED IN JOURNEYS OUT OF TOWN.

Patients discharged or after treatment at Coventry Hospitals to places outside Coventry	Patients for or after treatment in Hospitals or Clinics outside Coventry	Discharges from Hospital or Nursing Homes outside Coventry	Removals from Homes in Coventry to Homes in other towns	Admission to Hospitals or Nursing Homes outside Coventry	Transfers from Coventry Hospitals to Hospitals or Nursing Homes outside Coventry	Total	No. of journeys of over 50 miles radius from Coventry
C.A. 101	1218	384	34	428	231	2396	112
H.S.F. 57	732	194	19	202	251	1455	35
Total	158	1950	578	53	630	482	3851
							147

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CONVEYED.

Involved in Accidents	For Treatment	After Treatment	Admissions	Discharges	Transfers	Home to Home	Total
C.A. 2,386	14,234	14,913	3,445	3,888	3,616	137	42,619
H.S.F. 1,842	11,297	12,105	2,987	3,548	3,533	108	35,420
Total	4,228	25,531	27,018	6,432	7,436	7,149	78,039

NOVOX APPARATUS.

	City Ambulance	H.S.F.	Total
Apparatus used ..	19	10	29
Successful ..	10	4	14

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Section 28.

The scheme of the City Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act continued to function insofar as it was practicable during 1950. The routine services in regard to Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Health Education and the Provision of Nursing Equipment and Appliances have progressed and developed within reasonable limits. The scheme for Meals for the Sick and Aged commenced in July, 1949, and an account of the progress made is given in a subsequent paragraph.

Tuberculosis.

The domiciliary visitation of tuberculous patients is a most important part of the campaign to reduce the incidence of the disease in this city. There is a considerable burden of such work and the present tuberculosis visitor has performed sterling service in this direction. (N.B.—The Health Committee have realised the great importance of augmenting the staff of Tuberculosis Visitors and, at the time of writing (1951) it may be said that two additional visitors have been appointed and are doing most useful and essential work in the City).

During the year under review the visitor made 712 visits to new cases and the total number of visits to all tuberculous cases was 1,689 as compared with 2,124 in 1949. The visitor was also responsible for 30 reports on housing circumstances of special cases.

In 1950 there were two shelters issued by the department to tuberculous patients, and this makes a total of five shelters being used for patients within the city. Sputum flasks and disinfectants, etc., were supplied to appropriate cases as also were beds, bedding and personal clothing to the following extent :—

No. of cases involved	Number of Articles involved							
	Blankets	Pillows	Pillow Cases	Quilts	Beds	Mattresses	Sheets	Bed-rests
5	4	—	2	4	1	1	2	1

The majority of the cases applying for assistance were tuberculous patients in receipt of allowances from the National Assistance Board and the Board accepted responsibility for the provision of bedding, etc. Thus it was only necessary for the

department to supplement the assistance given by the Board by way of additional equipment and to deal with those cases where no National Assistance allowance was payable.

Supplementary foodstuffs in the form of milk, fats and eggs, etc., were allocated throughout the year to those domiciliary patients in need of them, and these latter numbered 76.

All cases referred to the Health Department are promptly investigated and suitably dealt with.

Venereal Diseases.

The special follow-up visitor employed by the Health Committee continues to co-operate with the staff at the hospital treatment centre, and during 1950 she was responsible for 253 visits to defaulters from clinic treatment.

Cancer.

The same visitor also made 43 visits to cancer sufferers during 1950. These were at the request of and by arrangement with the medical staff at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and were of the nature of follow-up visits to post-operative cases with this complaint.

Meals for the Sick and Aged.

The Mobile Meals Service has now functioned approximately 18 months and experience has shown that it has justified itself as part of the social service and has undoubtedly proved its worth to those physically unable to prepare their own meals and who have no relatives or friends to do it for them.

The service was designed to cater initially for a maximum of 100 persons and although at the commencement approximately 40 meals per day were delivered, this number was "stepped up" to an average of 86.2 on the 31st December, 1950.

Meals continue to be provided on five days each week (Monday to Friday) from the two specially adapted delivery vans which are manned by part-time personnel.

The Service has certain novel features which make it very suitable to handle the meals which are carried in special (individual portion) insulated food carriers, each carrier holding five meals. Since its inception the Service has been seen in action by quite a number of local authority deputations who have invariably passed favourable comments ; they were also much impressed with the type of equipment used.

The following figures will give some idea of how the service functioned during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Total number of meals supplied	21,884
Average number per day (i.e., five days per week)	86
Cost of purchasing meals	£1,458 18s. 8d.
Contributions from recipients	£143 3s. 3d.
Net cost	£1,315 15s. 5d.
Mileage run by two vans	13,115

Health Education.

There is still very close and beneficial connection with the Central Council for Health Education and this has been accentuated from the Municipal point of view since a greater representation of local authority nominees was elected to the Central Council.

The Health Department continues to make use of a wide range of health propaganda supplied by this Council and included among the equipment are two special stands for the display of appropriate "topics" of health and hygienic interest to the public; the sets have proved very interesting to those who attend the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and the Public Relations Office respectively.

Mothers attending the various Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the city receive regular instruction and advice from doctors and health visitors on a variety of subjects which are related to the health and welfare of themselves and their children.

Lectures and informal chats are also given on request by various members of the Health Department's staff for the benefit of industrial employees and voluntary organisations.

Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

The Health Department continues to supply on loan a fairly wide range of sick room appliances which are augmented as the occasion demands.

The equipment is available to applicants on hire at very reasonable charges.

Section 28 of the National Health Service Act is a means under which most useful measures can be adopted to supplement several existing services under the Act and to introduce new measures for dealing with particular problems.

Convalescence.

The provision of recuperative convalescence by the Local Health Authority was initiated by the Ministry of Health in Circular No. 14 of 1949, and in 1950 applications were received from the almoners of various hospitals (in Coventry and elsewhere) for the provision of recuperative convalescence for patients discharged (or due for discharge) from hospitals. In all cases a recommendation signed by the medical attendant on the case is required, and each case is considered by me before submission for the approval of the Health Committee.

Of the applications submitted 171 were approved and accepted as a charge on the Health Committee. In 9 cases they were referred back to the almoners as being treatment cases. The 171 cases were accepted for periods of 2, 3 or 4 weeks' convalescence in various seaside homes, and of these 19 were granted an extension of the original period based on further medical representations.

The cost to the department of the maintenance of these patients during the current year was £1,502 8s. 2d.

In addition, in 1950, travelling facilities were provided by way of rail or 'bus fares at a cost of £493 4s. 8d. ; 209 patients with 91 escorts were paid for ; the Education Committee refunded the Health Committee to the extent of £211 16s. 11d. for the journeys of 77 school children with 73 escorts.

In accordance with the authority contained in Ministry of Health Circular 85, travelling facilities were made available to relatives for the purpose of visiting patients in hospitals outside Coventry. 100 travel warrants were so issued to the relatives of 4 patients throughout the year ; the cost amounted to £37 10s. 0d.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Section 29.

The service has been working in Coventry during the past five years and continues to provide much needed assistance to those who are in genuine need through illness, infirmity and old age or because of recent or impending confinement. In each case the application is investigated carefully before help is sent.

During the past year the service has been extended from 90 to 103 home helps. All the home helps do not, however, work in a full-time capacity as the table below indicates :—

Class 1. Home helps who undertake to work 44 hours weekly	30
Class 2. " " " " " 35 " "	24
Class 3. " " " " " hours according to demand	49

The administrative and clerical staff consists of one Supervisor, one Senior Assistant and two Clerks and these for the time being are accommodated at 1, St. Patrick's Road.

During the year three sets of overalls were provided to each home help ; a distinctive badge was also made available to them.

There has tended to be a growing demand for the part-time assistance of home helps and consequently the service has required a certain amount of reorganisation to meet the change in circumstances. Moreover, it has been the experience of many full-time helps that their individual services have been required in two distinct households per day for heavy work of a similar nature (e.g., clothes washing). There have thus been justifiable grounds for complaint by certain of the personnel concerned. A more stringent financial control too in the charges has tended to restrict the use of the service by intending applicants. These factors, therefore, have obliged the administration to employ a greater proportion of part-time workers and as a result the weekly earnings of many home helps have been consequently reduced. In spite of these adverse factors, however, the service has conscientiously met the increasing demands made upon it.

Statistics for 1950 are as follows :—

Staff.

Home helps engaged at 31/12/49	..	..	..	90
No. engaged in 1950	..	..	..	72
No. resigned in 1950	..	..	..	59
Balance	..	..	..	13
				—
Total at year end	..	..	..	103

Total number of weekly visits to homes by home helps 7,041

Cases.

1949 applicants still on books	..	..	..	112
Advance bookings for 1950	..	..	..	70
Applications received 1950	..	..	..	868
				—
Total assisted	..	..	..	754
Applications not further pursued	..	..	..	132
Applicants visited who did not accept help	..	..	..	26
Applicants not eligible	..	..	..	32
Total advance bookings for 1951	..	..	..	106
				—
				1,050

Classification of cases assisted :—

225 illness (including chronic cases)	..	29.8%
269 maternity	..	35.7%
260 old age	..	34.5%
Total applicants on books at 31/12/50	..	168

MENTAL HEALTH.

Section 51.

The Mental Health Section of the Department continues to meet all demands made upon it in connection with :—

1. The visitation, certification and removal of persons of unsound mind to mental hospitals in accordance with the Lunacy Act, 1890.
2. The visitation and subsequent arrangements for the admission and treatment of "voluntary" and "temporary" patients in mental hospitals as provided for under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.
3. The domiciliary after care and welfare of patients discharged from mental hospitals and recommended for such care.
4. The domiciliary supervision of all notified cases of mental deficiency, the home visitation and welfare of mental defectives under guardianship, and the detailed arrange-

ments arising in connection with the removal of those mental defectives whom it is found necessary to admit to institutions or colonies.

5. The maintenance of a close liaison with the psychiatric social workers attached to the mental hospital in respect of Coventry cases.
6. The escorting of depressed cases to the special E.C.T. Clinic.

The staff of the Section consists of :—

The Medical Officer of Health.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health as Director.

A Senior Authorised Officer and Petitioning Officer.

Four duly Authorised Officers (two men and two women).

One clerical assistant.

The Duly Authorised Officers are available for duty outside office hours, and each in turn takes one week in four on full stand-by for night and week-end duty if required. All officers are provided with a telephone and the duty roster is supplied to the City Police, the hospitals and to all medical practitioners.

The work carried out during the year was as follows :—

Lunacy Acts, 1890-1891.

	Central Mental Hospital, Warwick			
	Sec. 16	Sec. 11	Sec. 20	Total
Number of patients remaining in hospital on 31/12/49	356	—	—	356
Number of admissions from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1950	107	6	18	131
Number of discharges, including deaths from 1st Jan., 1950, to 31st December, 1950	463	6	18	487
83	6	18	107	
Number of persons of unsound mind remaining in Central Hospital on 31/12/50	380	—	—	380

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Under this Act treatment in a mental hospital or an institution is available to those persons of unsound mind who are accepted as voluntary patients for treatment, or for whom temporary treatment is recommended by their medical advisers, without prior certification.

During 1950 the facilities under this Act were utilised as follows :—

1. No. of patients in Central Hospital, Hatton, under this Act on January 1st, 1950	Voluntary	178
2. No. of patients admitted during 1950	Temporary	4
3. No. of patients discharged, transferred or died	Voluntary	211
4. No. of patients remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1950	Temporary	9
	Voluntary	303
	Temporary	12
	Voluntary	86
	Temporary	1

Of the 220 patients admitted in the year, 40 had previously received treatment in a mental hospital. The average length of stay in hospital for those patients who were subsequently discharged or who died in hospital was 67 days.

During the year the Health Department made facilities available at the Gulson Road Clinic for the convenience of the Regional Hospital Board in connection with the treatment of certain mentally ill patients by E.C.T. (Electro Convulsive Therapy). This innovation follows upon negotiations as stated in my 1949 report and has proved of considerable benefit and convenience to local patients. It is of interest to note that there has been further close co-operation between the responsible medical consultant and the local authority administration, since the Home Nursing Service provides the nursing personnel at this clinic, which is held every Saturday morning.

From June 1st to the end of the year this form of treatment was given to 327 persons — 69 males and 258 females.

There continues to be a very close and friendly liaison between the Mental Health Section and the respective staffs of the Magistrates' Clerk and the Probation Officer.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALL MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AT 1ST JANUARY, 1951, AND HOW DEALT WITH.

	In Institutions			Under Guardianship			Under supervision in own homes			Grand Totals		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Feeble-minded ..	67	91	158	1	5	6	98	107	205	166	203	369
Imbeciles ..	39	35	74	3	2	5	47	48	95	89	85	174
Idiots	12	10	22	—	—	—	10	5	15	22	15	37
Moral Imbeciles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	119	136	255	4	7	11	155	160	315	278	303	581

Totals do not include 22 (9 males, 13 females) on licence from Institutions.

During the year 20 patients were admitted to a hospital for mental defectives. Domiciliary visits have been made by Authorised Officers as follows during 1950 :—

Mental Deficiency cases	..	..	3,776
Mental Treatment cases	..	..	1,170
Lunacy Patients	..	..	479

I reported last year concerning the difficulties which my staff were meeting in the placement of certain mental defectives in institutions. The number of such places available to the entire Region is quite limited and the position has shown little improvement during 1950. One result of the shortage of accommodation at the St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, has meant the admission of a few of our Coventry cases to institutions in Burton-on-Trent, Stoke-on-Trent, Bromsgrove and Ross-on-Wye. It is hoped that there will be some considerable amelioration of this position during the forthcoming year, since one readily appreciates the pertinent arguments of certain anxious and, at times, distraught parents.

Occupation Centre.

At the time of writing the building of this centre is progressing satisfactorily and, when completed, the facilities available to some 60 selected mentally defective persons should be to their great advantage.

More indirectly the Centre should help to relieve many long harassed parents who for years have kept their afflicted children at home. The building will be situated off Burns Road in the Stoke area of the city.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Under this Act the following duties are placed on the City Council :—

The provision of accommodation (Section 21) ; the welfare of the blind, deaf, dumb and crippled (Section 29) ; the registration of disabled persons or old persons homes (Section 37) ; the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention (Section 47) ; the provision of temporary protection of property of persons admitted to hospitals, etc. (Section 48) ; and the provision of facilities for the burial or cremation of the dead (Section 50).

The responsibility for the provision of residential accommodation for the aged was delegated by the Council to the Pensioners Committee ; to the Health Committee was delegated the provision of accommodation for the infirm and others in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them and also the provision of temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need thereof under circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen.

The Sub-Department at present at 1, St. Patrick's Road deals with those matters relating to residential accommodation, temporary accommodation, compulsory removal and care, and the protection of property of patients removed to hospital. The report on the work of the Sub-Department is dealt with on pages 43—49.

HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE.

(Pensioners Committee).

(Section 21 (1) (a).

At the present time there are five Old People's Homes as follows :—

Name and Address of Establishment.	Type of Resident.	Present No. of Beds.
Moat House, Wilson's Lane, Exhall ..	Males	40
Charterhouse, London Road, Coventry ..	Males	30
St. Paul's Home, 54/56, St. Paul's Road, Coventry	Females	19
Stone House, 65, Birmingham Road, Allesley, Coventry	Females	30
Newlands House, Bennetts Road, Keresley, near Coventry	Mixed	28

Included in these figures are a number of infirm and handicapped persons for whom it is intended, but for whom it has not yet been possible, to make special provision.

It will be observed that Newlands House, Bennetts Road, Keresley, which was acquired from the National Coal Board under a Compulsory Purchase Order in 1949 has now been adapted and provides accommodation for 28 residents. It was originally intended that men only should be housed but owing to the number of cases of women urgently requiring accommodation it was later decided to make the Home a mixed one. This innovation has proved a very satisfactory arrangement. One interesting feature of this new Home is the provision of several single bedrooms, two of which were subsequently adapted to accommodate married couples.

The administrative scheme provides for further Homes to alleviate existing overcrowding, to allow for growing demands and to provide for married couples, and the Pensioners Committee is pressing forward with plans for a new Home to be erected in the Tile Hill Neighbourhood Unit. Work on this Home, it is hoped, will commence in March, 1951.

In view of the growing waiting list the acquisition of Newlands House has only ameliorated the present overcrowding to a very limited extent ; the position has been improved slightly at the Moat House, where the number of persons on the 31st December last year was 40 as against 47 on the 31st December, 1949.

Negotiations are at present in hand with the Ministry of Health for the return of Walsgrave Annexe (a former Social Welfare Committee establishment taken over by the Regional Hospital Board) to the Corporation for use as an Old People's Home ; in which event it is hoped to accommodate all the National Assistance Act, Part III, Accommodation cases at present in the care of the local Hospital Management Committee at the High View Hospital and the Annexe.

One major change in the administration arrangements has taken place during the year. In pursuance of their decided policy the Pensioners Committee resolved that the Officer-in-Charge of Newlands House when appointed should be directly responsible to me for administration purposes. Later, when the Superintendent and Matron (previously jointly in charge of the four other Homes) resigned to take up appointments under another Authority, a similar course of action was taken with regard to those Homes. These new arrangements are working satisfactorily.

The Central Stores still continue to be operated from the Moat House, but the clerk who assisted the superintendent has been transferred to the Sub-Department, 1, St. Patrick's Road.

Bearing in mind the ages and disabilities of the residents it was pleasing to note that, on the whole, their general health remained very satisfactory throughout the year ; there were no major epidemics. Owing to the acute shortage of accommodation in hospitals some difficulty was experienced in securing admission of residents suffering from serious illnesses.

The arrangements made for the Sunset Housing Society to inform the Pensioners Committee of vacancies in the Sunset Homestead and to accept cases nominated by the Pensioners Committee has been of great assistance, particularly in regard to accommodating very urgent cases, and at present there are three of the Committee's cases resident at the Homestead.

With the extra provision made in the estimates for residents' clothing, it has been possible to effect further improvements and I feel that the standard desired in this respect by the Committee has now been reached.

During Whitsuntide week, 1950, those residents who so desired, took part in a week's holiday at the Coronation Holiday Village, Hayling Island, Hampshire, and had a very enjoyable time in extremely good weather ; 113 residents accompanied by 13 staff participated.

Half-day coach outings were arranged during the summer months to :—

Broadway and Evesham (with a river trip).
Wicksteed Park.

Stratford-upon-Avon (tour of Shakespeare country and river trip).

The City Librarian has continued to provide adequate library facilities at each of the Homes, although many of the residents still do not avail themselves of this service despite the fact that reading matter is available to meet all tastes.

Apart from the annual visit to the pantomime, very interesting film shows were given by the Aims of Industry Limited and the Road Safety Officer, at each of the Homes except St. Paul's. Since there is no suitable room for a projector at St. Paul's the residents were taken to the other Homes to see the films.

The matter of occupational interests for the residents of our Homes is one in which I am much interested — I consider that where old people are concerned, the creative element should be persistently stimulated and encouraged in every possible way. This would help to delay deterioration apart from providing personal and social interest and I am pleased to report that at the Annual Review an allowance was approved for the employment of a payment to part-time occupational therapists or instructors.

One of the residents was accepted for and attended a Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation Course at the Centre in Torrington Avenue. I am pleased to report that subsequently this man was able to leave the Home at which he was maintained, to take up employment. He is self-supporting.

During the early part of 1950 several members of the staff attended all or a proportion of lectures on the care of old people arranged by the Birmingham University Extra-Mural Department in association with the National Council of Social Service. Two members of the staff attended a refresher course for wardens and matrons of old people's homes during the year.

II. OTHER ACCOMMODATION.

(Health Committee).

Section 21 (1) (b).

Baginton Fields Hostel.

This former National Service Industrial Hostel was taken over by the Ministry of Health for the reception of repatriates from the Far East, Palestinians and British subjects from India, Egypt and Europe, for whom the Ministry were primarily responsible. The management and control of the Hostel was delegated by the Ministry to the Health Department. The Ministry, however, asked the Council to take over the Hostel for housing and other purposes and to make some of the housing accommodation available for those repatriates with families, a course to which the Council agreed. As a result the dormitory blocks with the exception of Z.3 were converted into housing units in which it was possible to house the repatriates with

families and a certain number of temporary accommodation families. The administrative block was taken over by the Education Department and the Sick Bay by the School Medical Service. Block Z.3 was allocated to the Health Committee for temporary accommodation purposes.

The Hostel ceased to be used as a Hostel for housing Ministry cases on 30th April, 1950.

Temporary Accommodation.

Block Z.3 of Baginton Fields Hostel, as previously stated, was allocated to the Health Department for housing temporary accommodation cases and, pending the conversion of the Block into seven flats, the temporary accommodation cases then resident who were not considered suitable for transference to sub-standard housing accommodation provided by the Housing Committee were transferred, as a temporary expedient and with the permission of the Education Department to the sick bay.

The block was converted into :—

2 three-bedroom units,

4 two-bedroom units.

1 one-bedroom unit,

and became available for occupation on 15th June, 1950, when the following persons were accommodated :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of Families.
Nil	8	11	19	8

The upward trend in the number of cases to be accommodated has steadily continued, giving more cause for concern and necessitating the allocation of the accommodation on a room basis instead of on a unit basis as originally contemplated. On the 31st December, 1950, the number of persons housed was as follows :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of Families.
2	17	22	41	17

To supplement the new accommodation at Baginton it is proposed to convert two large rooms at the Salvation Army Hostel (the former London Road Institution) into six flatlets as follows :—

4 two-room flatlets,

2 one-room flatlets.

Plans have been prepared and approved and application has been made to the Ministry of Health for a " starting date."

TABLE "B"—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION. Section 21 (1) (b).

NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCOMMODATED IN										No. of persons (not included in cols. 2 to 6) accommodated by other local authorities for whose maintenance the Council are responsible (8)			
Description of Persons	Former " mixed " Workhouses	Managed by the Council (2)	Other Premises managed by the Council (4)			Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations (5)			Total (cols. 2-5) (6)	No. of persons included in cols. 2 to 6 for whose maintenance other local authorities are responsible (7)			
			M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.		M.	W.	M.	W.
1. Persons over 16 :													
(a) Evicted	..	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	1	12	—	—	—
(b) Others	..	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	1
Total	..	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	2	17	—	—	1
2. Children accompanied by persons over 16 :													
(a) Evicted	..	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
3. Children accommodated under the Children Act 1948 under Sec. 13 (2)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	..	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	1
GRAND TOTAL	..	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	2

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons needing Care and Attention.

(Section 47).

During the year the department's attention was drawn to certain cases requiring care and attention who refused in the first instance to avail themselves of the facilities offered and it is pleasing to note that with one exception all were eventually prevailed upon, voluntarily, to enter suitable premises without the local authority having to invoke compulsory powers for their removal.

Protection of Property (Section 48).

Provision has been made available for the storage of movable property belonging to those persons moved to hospitals or institutions.

Commonwealth Food Gifts.

The work in connection with the distribution of Commonwealth Food Gifts has continued during the year ended 31st December, 1950, on a very small scale. Most of the Overseas Gift Food Funds have been discontinued. However, it was possible, from the small stock in hand to distribute parcels to a number of very needy cases. Approximately 12,500 persons have participated in Food Gift distributions to date.

General.

Assistance and advice have been given in social problems, particularly where aged, infirm and sick have been concerned. Hospital admissions have been arranged, claims for pensions, supplementary pension, children's allowance, etc., have been prepared for those unable themselves to complete the necessary forms; action has been taken to safeguard property of persons admitted to hospital; furniture has been transported for Part III National Assistance Act Accommodation cases as well as for hospital cases. Several applications have been made to the Court of Protection for the appointment of a Receiver to manage the affairs of patients unable to do so for themselves.

Arrangements have been made with the National Assistance Board to afford assistance to necessitous cases whose straitened circumstances have been brought to light by the department and employment has been found for a number of persons.

There are still a few patients in hospital for whom the Medical Officer of Health acts as agent for the purpose of drawing their National Health sick pay or administering their contributory pensions.

WELFARE SERVICES : BLIND PERSONS. (Section 29).

Provisions for the care and welfare of blind persons come within the scope of Section 29 of the National Assistance Act. The staff designated for this work in the Health Department includes a home teacher for the blind.

The teacher continues to be occupied in training those blind persons who can benefit from her teaching, which latter includes Braille and Moon and also simple handicrafts. A second home teacher has not as yet been appointed.

During the year a motor coach outing was arranged for all blind persons in the city ; the destination on this occasion was Nottingham and the event proved most enjoyable. Blind persons were accompanied by their guides and the total number who took advantage of the outing was 400. The Mayor and Mayoress generously travelled to Nottingham later in the day and kindly joined the party at tea.

The usual and much-appreciated Christmas party was also arranged in the Butts Civic Restaurant, and 360 blind persons and their guides attended. The entertainment was provided this year entirely by the Guildhall Players and their services were much appreciated both by the blind people and the Health Committee.

Financial assistance rendered to those blind persons in need of such aid comes through the National Assistance Board ; this has been the arrangement since 5th July, 1948.

The register of blind persons as at 31st December, 1950, gives the following details of all blind persons registered in the city :—

Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

AGE PERIOD	M.	F.	TOTAL
0—1	—	—	—
1—5	1	1	2
5—16	8	6	14
16—21	4	1	5
21—40	23	16	39
40—50	11	11	22
50—65	35	36	71
65—70	26	34	60
70 and over	85	131	216
Unknown	—	—	—
Total	193	236	429

Incidence of Blindness.

AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

AGE PERIOD	M.	F.	TOTAL
0—1	18	12	30
1—5	2	6	8
5—10	6	3	9
10—20	7	6	13
20—30	15	8	23
30—40	11	13	24
40—50	20	15	35
50—60	24	23	47
60—70	32	60	92
70 and over	57	88	145
Unknown	1	2	3
Total	193	236	429

There are 14 blind home workers engaged in the City under the scheme organised by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. These are employed in various trades and all receive a standard augmentation of wages on an agreed scale.

REGISTRATION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS HOMES.

(Section 37).

It was found on enquiry that all Homes in the city covered by this section were exempt from registration by virtue of paragraph 9 of the Section.

BURIALS.

(Section 50).

During the year the Health Department accepted responsibility for the burial of the bodies of 11 persons who died or were found dead and in regard to whom no other suitable arrangements had been made.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals and annexes in the city under the control of the Hospital Management Committee (Group 20) of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board remain as follows :—

The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Gulson Hospital.

Coventry Isolation Hospital.

Paybody Orthopaedic Home.

Allesley Hall Annexe.

Walsgrave Annexe.

The Board issues its own printed report.

HOUSING.

The Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector has mentioned in his report the vital necessity of the inspectors helping to keep occupied houses in a reasonable state of repair in view of the general limitations in building labour and materials. The past year has seen little if any reduction in the number of letters written to me related to housing problems and quite often associated with insufficiency or lack of accommodation ; illness (including tuberculosis) and incompatability of families occupying the same houses. The whole subject of housing at the present time obviously raises a huge social problem which in large degree has considerable repercussions upon other aspects of health and welfare ; Coventry is by no means immune from both its direct and indirect housing troubles.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of persons awaiting accommodation in this city remains high and the number of applicants for Corporation houses increased by 1,301 during the year.

The number of applicants on the Housing Register at the end of the year was 13,368 ; this figure was composed of :—

116 cases in Category "A" (First Priority).

1,969 " " " " B " (Second Priority).

9,351 " " " " C " (Third Priority).

1,932 " " " " D " (Fourth Priority).

It is not surprising, therefore, that in a city such as Coventry which has increased its population by 45% in the last 20 years (vide Provisional Census Returns of the Registrar General) there should be a considerable degree of overcrowding. One obviously undesirable but inevitable repercussion arising from the dearth of houses and available rooms is found in the growth of the "movable dwellings" population which can now be found in greater or smaller measure upon some 70 sites throughout the city.

During the year 680 families were provided with separate housing accommodation Corporation owned dwellings and of this total 211 were priority "A" cases. The sanitary inspectorate investigate every complaint in detail and reports are subsequently sent for information to the Housing Department to correlate and duly consider with other factors. In those instances where there is tuberculosis in the household or where the housing conditions appear to be having an adverse effect upon the health of the occupants, full details are also passed to the Housing Department where the requests are given due attention for possibility of priority allocations.

Thanks are due to the Housing Superintendent for certain details given above.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer and Manager for the following information as to the city's water supply :—

Houses with water supply laid on	..	..	71,148
Houses supplied by standpipe or similar means			1,213
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total houses ..	..	..	72,361
<hr/>			<hr/>
Population supplied direct	..	..	260,100
Population obtaining mains supply by standpipe or other means (not direct)	..	..	4,434
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total population supplied ..	..		264,534
<hr/>			<hr/>

The supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and in quality for all essential purposes.

Work continued on the first instalment of the River Severn Scheme and by the end of the year about four-fifths of the pipeline had been laid. Good progress had been made with the Intake Works at Upton-on-Severn and a commencement made on the Treatment Works at Strensham. (Reservoirs at Meriden and Bredon Hill had been completed before the year commenced).

The appendix given below contains information as to the frequency of bacteriological and chemical examinations of water from the various sources of supply.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

No special action has been necessary to meet any contamination of underground sources of supply. Chlorinating equipment is installed at all Pumping Stations for emergency use.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

	Samples from	Frequency of Examination	Laboratory
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS	All underground supplies	Twice weekly	Undertaking's own Laboratory
		Fortnightly	Coventry Public Health Laboratory
	Ryton Water-works	Daily Fortnightly	As above
CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS	Distribution System	6 samples each week	Undertaking's own Laboratory
	All underground supplies	Fortnightly Full chemical and mineral periodically	Coventry Laboratory Undertaking's own Laboratory
CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS	Ryton Water-works	Partial analysis daily Full analysis weekly Full chemical and Bacteriological analyses at various stages of treatment monthly Fortnightly	Undertaking's own Laboratory " " " Coventry Laboratory

FOOD CLEANLINESS.

The medical staff and sanitary inspectorate are closely associated in their efforts to improve the hygienic conditions allied to the preparation, handling and consumption of foodstuffs within the city area on every possible occasion. Such measures are of course needed to keep the incidence of food poisoning down to the minimum extent.

Food Poisoning Notifications Returned to the Registrar General.

1st Quarter: 15.

3rd Quarter : 15.

2nd Quarter : 12.

4th Quarter : 107.

Identified : Outbreaks, 7 ; Cases, 20.

Due to :—

(a)	Chemical poisons	..	..	..	..	—
(b)	Salmonella organisms	..	..	..	..	—
(c)	Staphylococci (including toxin)	..	..	..	..	1
(d)	Cl. Botulinum ..	..	..	..	..	—
(e)	Other bacteria	..	..	..	..	6

Unidentified: Outbreaks, 11; Cases, 57.

Total : Outbreaks, 18 ; Cases, 77.

Single Cases : 11 Agents identified ; 77 Unknown cause.

Total: 88.

The large increase in the number of notifications received in the last quarter is probably in large measure due to a circular letter sent out from this department in October to all general practitioners in the area informing them of the importance of early notification of all cases of suspected food poisoning.

The difference between the actual number of cases notified to the Registrar General and the number shown in analysis is caused by further cases being discovered when sanitary inspectors have been investigating notified cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES — FOOD INSPECTION.

by E. A. JOHNSON.

Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Particulars of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors' Section of the Health Department during the year are set out under the respective headings and in tabulated form.

Features of the year's work which are worthy of special mention are :—

1. General sanitation and the abatement of public health nuisances ; extension of the City's sewerage system and the abolition of cesspools and pail closets in the Walsgrave area.
2. Overcrowding.
3. Food Inspection.

General Sanitation.

During the year 6,143 complaints were received in connection with housing defects, nuisances and overcrowding. Each complaint was investigated, over 50,000 visits were made to premises and 2,159 informal notices were served to secure an appropriate remedy. In 37 instances it was found necessary to serve statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances and in only one case was it found necessary to resort to magisterial proceedings to secure compliance with a statutory notice.

Overcrowding.

The problem of overcrowding is still a matter of great concern, about which little can be done at present to alleviate the distress and anxiety experienced by the many families living in overcrowded conditions. Its influence upon health and other matters can clearly be envisaged and is a constant reminder of this great evil and the urgent need for many more houses.

The department does all within its power to bring relief to overcrowded families and to assist them in obtaining houses by bringing to the notice of the Housing Department the circumstances of each case.

The number of cases of overcrowding which were abated by rehousing together with the number of applicants for Corporation houses and the category in which they are placed is given on page 00.

FOOD INSPECTION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD CONTAMINATION.

The inspection of food and of premises where food is prepared or sold and the prevention of food contamination is one of the most important branches of the work of the Sanitary Inspectorate.

The number of such premises continues to increase yearly, and approximately 11,000 inspections were made during the year.

A further 3,382 visits were made for the purpose of examining food stored or sold on the premises in order to ascertain its fitness or otherwise for human consumption.

Special attention has been paid to cafes, restaurants, etc., where food is prepared for consumption on the premises or where food is transported for consumption on other premises such as factories and schools.

The co-operation of food handlers is essential in maintaining a supply of clean food and every opportunity is taken by inspectors to lecture to, or have short informal talks with, food handling personnel on the necessity for cleanliness and good personal hygiene. The managements of cafes, etc., are, on the whole, fully alive to the position and are usually co-operative in attempting to secure high standards.

The number of inspections made of various food premises and the number and variety of the premises registered together with the quantities of unsound food surrendered are set out under appropriate headings and tables in the report.

HOUSING.

Owing to the restricted labour force and shortage of building materials which necessarily curtail the erection of new houses and thus prevent the Department from embarking on Slum Clearance schemes, the energy of the inspectorial staff has been concentrated upon the maintenance of occupied dwelling houses. Many of the repairs effected fall far short of the ideal, but until conditions return to normal, every effort will be made to keep existing dwellings fit for occupation.

All repairs have been carried out through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in this respect 3,445 repairs and improvements to dwelling houses have been affected.

SOWE VALLEY SEWER — WALSGRAVE BRANCH.

As a result of the provision of the Walsgrave Branch Sewer, work has proceeded in the abolition of cesspools and the provision of water closets to houses in the area. Nineteen cesspools have been abolished (11 in Potters Green Road ; 5 in Woodway Lane and 3 in Shilton Lane) and the house drains connected to the sewer. 46 pail closets have been dispensed with, the houses being provided with new drainage and water closets and in eight instances a water supply has been provided inside the houses and the former outside stand pipes have been dispensed with. One pleasing feature of the conversions is that the sanitary arrangements at Walsgrave Church of England School have been modernised and the children now have the use of a proper water carriage system.

Property owners have willingly co-operated in carrying out the necessary sanitary improvements, and at the close of the year negotiations were in progress to provide new drainage to a block of property at the corner of Lentons Lane and Shilton Lane, where the scheme involves the Corporation Housing Department and nine owner/occupiers.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 266 complaints were received concerning the infestation of dwelling houses by bugs, and the table below shows the number of Corporation owned and privately owned houses infested and disinfested.

The insecticides used by the Department for the destruction of vermin are principally liquids incorporating either D.D.T. or Gammexane; smoke generators are also used.

Generally the position regarding vermin in houses does not seem to improve and it has been found that there is much indifference to the matter by many complainants who, although seeking the help of the Department, do little themselves to rid their houses of vermin; they appear to take it for granted that it is the Local Authority's responsibility to destroy the vermin.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses found to be infested (all subsequently disinfected) :—

(a) Corporation owned houses	..	..	..	49
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	217
Total	..	..	..	266

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS.

Each of the three public swimming pools in the city obtain their water from the Corporation main and at each a continuous filtration chlorination plant is installed.

The introduction of chlorine into the water destroys pathogenic organisms and the Ministry of Health has recommended that 0.5 parts per million residual chlorine should be the standard adopted in connection with all swimming pools used by the general public.

During the year 24 visits were made to the swimming pools and 48 samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

In each case the water was found to comply with the required standard and to be free from bacteria.

POLLUTED WELLS.

During the year the water from one well supplying a household in the Tile Hill district was found to be polluted. As there was no alternative supply of water the occupants were advised to boil all drinking water.

The matter was taken up with the owners (British Railways) and it is expected that a piped supply of water will soon be provided to the house.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year an improvement has been noticed in the condition of the streams at Allesley, Eastern Green, Canley, Tile Hill and Westwood Heath.

There has been slight pollution by oil and suds on occasions from factories but no serious pollution has occurred.

The streams in the Holbrooks, Longford and Walsgrave area have been kept free from serious pollution, and flooding in the Wyken Croft area has been minimised by the cutting of a relief channel for the river Sowe.

SANITARY PROVISION AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The estimated number of sanitary conveniences, cesspools and ashpits existing at the close of the year is shown below:—

Dec., 1949 Dec., 1950

No. of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories, etc., in the city	..	..	92,868	94,915
No. of privy middens	..	..	86	86
No. of pail closets	..	..	439	393
No. of ash pits	..	..	20	20
No. of cesspools	..	..	380	361

Refuse collection and disposal are carried out under the direction of the City Engineer. Most of the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, the remainder is destroyed by incineration at the city's refuse destructor.

The quantity of refuse collected during the year was 54,690 tons; of this, 19,342 tons was destroyed by incineration; the remainder, 35,348 tons, was disposed of by controlled tipping.

In the Walsgrave area, thirty-three pail closets were converted into water closets during the year and connected with the new branch sewer; in addition to these conversions thirteen pail closets were abolished.

Nineteen cesspools were also abolished, the majority of these being in the Walsgrave area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings and with property improvements can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows:—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.	1949	1950
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	1380	1632
Drains provided with efficient traps	45	41
New drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	93	70
Drains relaid	139	149
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved or repaired	46	51
Rain water pipes disconnected from the sewer	—	3
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	41	32
Sink drains disconnected from the sewer	1	2

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	..	..	..	343	284
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	1049	775
Damp walls—damp courses inserted	..	..	..	20	20
repainted or cement-rendered	..	..	..	194	284
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	..	..	..	574	472
Dangerous stairs repaired	..	..	..	22	23
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open	..	..	..	400	392
Defective guttering repaired	..	..	..	385	295
Houses provided with food stores	..	..	..	4	—
Existing pantries provided with external ventilation	..	..	..	—	—
Sculleries provided or reconstructed or enlarged	..	..	..	5	1
Wash houses provided	..	..	..	—	1
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	..	..	..	54	—
New sinks provided	..	..	..	—	31
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	..	..	..	53	6
Houses lime-washed and cleansed	..	..	..	19	2
Houses cleansed after infectious disease	..	..	..	—	—
Verminous houses and furniture disinfested	..	..	..	305	266

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided	..	..	..	33	15
Water closets reconstructed	..	..	..	18	24
Water closets repaired and lime-washed	..	..	..	42	44
Water closets provided with new pedestals	..	..	..	222	163
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	..	..	..	5	3
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired	..	..	..	127	108
Foul water closet basins and traps cleansed	..	..	..	19	11
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	..	..	..	189	152
New flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	84	66
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed	..	..	..	8	1
Urinals abolished	..	..	..	1	—

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	57	19
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	..	..	..	17	33
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished	..	..	..	17	13
New water closets erected in place of above	..	..	..	20	13
Offensive ashpits abolished	..	..	..	2	—
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	..	..	..	5	—
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	..	..	..	385	271

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with	..	..	..	8	6
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	..	..	..	29	31
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	240	406
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	..	..	..	12	34
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	..	..	..	70	70
Cowsheds improvements	..	..	..	17	—
Dairies reconstructed or improved	..	..	..	5	2
Water supply—additional taps provided	..	..	..	13	8
Polluted wells dispensed with	..	..	..	1	—
Town water supplied in place of well water	..	..	..	2	—
Offensive ditches cleansed	..	..	..	34	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1140	711
Improvements effected at factories	..	..	..	127	194
Improvements effected at shops and food premises	..	..	..	179	276
				8300	7511

SUMMARY OF INSPECTORS' WORK
 in connection with the Suppression of Nuisances for the past ten years.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Totals
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ..	1,890	2,214	2,362	2,037	2,014	1,690	1,913	1,541	1,380	1,632	18,673
drains provided with efficient traps ..	19	29	23	5	14	25	30	77	45	41	308
" new drains provided to premises ..	270	294	156	75	53	72	45	113	93	70	1,241
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer ..	—	—	2	1	—	3	3	1	1	2	13
" floors and walls of houses repaired ..	23	85	291	499	716	1,332	1,525	1,368	1,392	1,059	8,290
" new sinks provided and others repaired ..	19	46	—	12	12	136	47	77	54	31	434
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof ..	43	117	209	305	467	655	895	752	574	472	4,489
" defective spouts repaired ..	28	64	101	151	200	311	424	427	385	295	2,386
" houses lime-washed and cleansed ..	92	—	19	21	15	20	23	18	19	2	229
" houses cleansed after infectious disease ..	—	—	1	7	4	—	10	—	—	—	22
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets ..	—	19	—	6	50	7	12	15	40	17	180
" offensive privies or pail closets abolished ..	11	—	—	—	—	4	12	3	9	17	88
" new water closets erected in place of above ..	—	6	9	9	—	—	1	2	1	9	43
" additional new water closets provided ..	25	46	40	48	55	44	76	88	84	33	120
" water closets provided with new cisterns ..	43	269	165	173	163	112	368	358	222	66	572
" water closets provided with pedestal pans ..	95	114	47	22	38	27	19	26	19	11	2,039
" foul water closet drains cleansed ..	251	378	361	248	283	391	239	212	321	152	418
" defective water closet cisterns, etc., repaired ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	5
" offensive ash pits abolished ..	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	14
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of above ..	119	364	551	555	580	692	568	504	385	271	4,589
" sanitary dustbins provided to other premises ..	—	4	—	1	—	1	7	3	8	1	25
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed ..	23	41	40	43	33	45	21	69	41	32	388
" courts and backyards paved and repaired ..	18	24	12	11	27	15	23	22	29	31	212
" nuisances from animals kept, abated ..	1,807	4,730	2,127	697	792	410	249	206	240	406	11,664
" offensive accumulations removed ..	—	—	1	4	4	30	8	15	8	6	76
" smoke nuisances dealt with ..	5	—	—	1	—	—	60	84	56	—	210
" cases of overcrowding dealt with ..	2,581	3,537	3,005	2,539	1,973	2,223	2,431	2,579	2,908	2,691	26,467
	7,365	12,381	9,528	7,513	7,479	8,275	9,005	8,616	8,358	7,511	86,031

SUMMARY OF OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORK
for the past ten years.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
No. of visits and revisits to premises ..	45,088	58,086	44,861	44,572	39,009	41,747	41,309	42,860	44,251	50,673
" drains tested	178	368	437	353	259	260	207	365	434	416
" visits respecting infectious diseases ..	291	620	2,073	1,052	691	437	560	635	373	407
" notices issued for abatement of nuisances including informal and statutory ..	2,444	2,354	2,769	2,725	3,428	3,965	3,950	3,275	2,973	2,196
" statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year	—	2	3	1	1	6	6	7	8	6
" summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
" registered premises under supervision ..	2,738	2,210	2,165	2,118	2,118	2,145	2,180	2,345	2,529	2,438
" visits paid to registered premises ..	978	2,077	2,275	3,622	2,016	2,163	2,216	4,345	5,435	8,265
" references to other Departments ..	844	761	2,075	1,538	1,222	1,053	1,134	1,076	1,592	1,105

CANAL BOATS.

During the year 145 visits were made to the canal and 210 boats were examined. The number found to comply with the appropriate Acts and Regulations was 205, while 6 infringements were noted on 5 boats. The cabins of the boats inspected were found to be occupied by 136 men, 119 women and 177 children.

There were no cases of infectious disease notified during the year.

Other details for the year are as follows:—

Total number of boats registered to 31st December

1950 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547
Boats added to Register in 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Registrations cancelled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1950 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, CINEMAS AND MUSIC HALLS.

During the year 80 inspections were made of the 19 cinemas and one theatre in the city. In nine instances the attention of the owners was called to minor defects of the sanitary conveniences and these were attended to within reasonable time. The general cleanliness and state of repair of cinemas was satisfactory.

Ventilation of the buildings was found to be fairly satisfactory, the older buildings being ventilated by extract fans, whilst the larger and more up-to-date buildings are ventilated on the plenum system with temperature control for the air.

REFERENCES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

References to other Departments during the year totalled 1,105 ; these included references to the City Engineer, Water Engineer and Housing Department in respect of dangerous buildings, unauthorised erections, removal of refuse, clearing of obstructed sewers and combined drains, waste of water and defects, etc., in Corporation owned houses.

In addition to the above 3,315 questionnaires were answered for the Town Clerk's Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1950.

During the year magisterial proceedings were instituted in three instances.

Two cases related to contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in that meat was conveyed in dirty vehicles. Fines of £15 and £8 respectively were imposed upon the defendants.

The third case related to the non-compliance with a statutory notice under Sections 92 and 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, concerning defects at a dwelling house. In this instance a Nuisance Order was made and the notice was complied with within the time limit given by the magistrates.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one common lodging house in the City, this is under the control of the Salvation Army. It is a well conducted house and is maintained in a clean condition.

It has accommodation for 414 lodgers and the nightly average of lodgers during 1950 was 200. Eight inspections were carried out during the year, no contravention of the byelaws was observed.

Houses let-in-lodgings.

No. on Register, January and December, 1950	..	..	..	9
No. of visits during the year	..	..	..	45
No. of contraventions observed	..	..	..	3

Fish Friers.

No. on Register, January, 1950	..	..	..	90
No. added during the year	..	..	..	10
No. discontinued during the year	..	..	..	1
No. on Register, December, 1950	..	..	..	99
No. of visits during the year	..	..	..	126
No. of contraventions observed	..	..	..	Nil

Offensive Trades.

Tripe boilers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gut Scraper	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tallow Melter	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bone Boiler	..	..	..	..	..	1

The hide and skin dealers are located at the Public Abattoir where also at the present time all tripe boiling is carried on.

During the year 497 inspections were made of the above premises. A reasonable standard of cleanliness was maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Factories.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 128 of the Act.

TABLE I.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Number of factories without power on Register ..	77	24	4	—
Number of factories with power on Register ..	983	509	86	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	1060	533	90	—

TABLE II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (Sec. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3)	2	2	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)	1	1	—	1	—
Inefficient drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7) :					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	97	87	—	52	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	6	4	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	111	98	—	61	—

Outworkers.

During the year 18 lists were received in accordance with Section 110 of the Act, from firms employing outworkers. Of these lists, 9 were received in August and related to 48 outworkers; 13 of the outworkers were employed in making or altering wearing apparel, the remaining 35 were employed in making cardboard boxes.

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register, January, 1950	..	..	..	67
No. unoccupied	..	..	..	10
No. of changes of occupation	..	..	..	1
No. on Register, December, 1950	..	..	..	67
No. of visits to bakehouses during the year	..	..	..	44
No. of written notices sent	..	..	..	3

During the year contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were observed in three bakehouses.

These contraventions related to dirty stores, utensils, walls and floors, unsuitable sanitary accommodation, and absence of suitable washing facilities.

Plans were deposited during the year with the City Council for alterations, extensions and rebuilding of seven bakehouses, in each case the plans were approved.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Shops Act, 1950, came into force on the 1st October, 1950.

It is a consolidating Act which repealed a number of Shops Acts dating back to 1912. Many of the provisions of the Acts which have been repealed are re-enacted with or without modifications.

The Shops Act is enforced, with certain exceptions, by Shops Inspectors attached to the Weights and Measures Department; the exceptions are those matters dealing with ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation in shops. The provisions relating to these which were contained in Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, have been re-enacted without modification in Section 38 of the new Act and are enforced by the inspectorial staff of the Department.

The Act provides for the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient ventilation, reasonable temperatures and sanitary conveniences for the needs of persons employed in the shop.

No standard is laid down in the Act for any of the above matters and it is left to the person carrying out the inspection of a shop to decide in each case what standard is suitable and sufficient.

It is usual for the responsible owner or proprietor to be interviewed when any infringement of the Act is found and in most instances they are very co-operative.

During the year 557 inspections under the Shops Act were carried out and appropriate action to secure compliance with the Act was taken where considered necessary.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

RAG FLOCK ACT (1911) AMENDMENT ACT, 1928.

There is no need to apply the provisions of this Act in Coventry at the present time since no rag flock is manufactured in the city and such as is used by upholsterers is purchased under warranty that it complies with the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.

The occupation of land by movable dwellings continued to increase throughout the year, despite the fact that until December there was no site licensed for occupation by movable dwellings. It is estimated that at the close of the year there were approximately four hundred movable dwellings in the city occupying some seventy sites.

During the year two applications were made for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to use the land as sites for movable dwellings. One of these applications for a site on the north side of the city was granted subject to certain stipulations. At the close of the year there were no dwellings occupying the site and it was estimated that it would be some considerable time before the site was ready for occupation.

Most of the existing sites are fairly well kept, many are sewered and drained, provided with proper sanitary accommodation and nearly all are provided with a piped supply of water from the Corporation main; the Corporation undertake the removal of domestic refuse from almost every one and also remove the contents of chemical and other type bucket closets.

The Council still has under consideration the provision of a site for movable dwellings and it is expected that this will mature shortly. The establishment of such a site should improve the situation with regard to movable dwellings throughout the city, for whereas at the present time when a movable dwelling is removed from one site, it is inevitably sited elsewhere within the city; it should be possible, when the Corporation site is ready, to secure the transfer of many of the movable dwellings from the undesirable sites.

Most of the movable dwellings are of the motor trailer type caravan, are owner-occupied and are kept in a good state of repair by the occupants. Their occupiers have, in most cases, been forced to live in these circumstances owing to the housing situation. Some prefer this method rather than to live in rooms

or share a house with relatives. Very few of the vans have been found to be overcrowded and the average number of occupants to each van is slightly over two.

During the year 1,603 visits were paid to caravans and caravan sites and the removal of seventy vans was brought about mainly by informal action. In only one instance did statutory action have to be resorted to ; this was in relation to a gypsy encampment of some twenty-eight vans ; in each instance it was considered that the occupation of the various sites by the vans constituted a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year under review throughout the country and in Coventry in particular, great emphasis has been placed upon the problem of atmospheric pollution. No doubt this is due in part to the local and national publicity received by the establishment of Coventry's "Smokeless Zone" and the other smoke prevention provisions embodied in the Coventry Corporation Act, 1948. The untiring efforts of the National Smoke Abatement Society (of which this authority is a member) towards the establishment and maintenance of a smoke-free atmosphere and the more efficient utilisation of the nation's fuel supplies, is at last beginning to show its just rewards. Certain local authorities are now taking similar action in promoting local Acts of Parliament embodying schemes for smokeless zones and "prior approval" arrangements. Under these latter, plans and specifications of proposed boiler plant are submitted to the Local Authority for consideration against a code of requirements which aims at efficient and economical combustion and its desirable corollary of "smokelessness."

Public Health Act, 1936.

Generally speaking, Coventry does not have to endure the type of smoke polluted atmosphere which exists in many northern and other industrial towns. No doubt this is due in the main, to the type of industry and the fact that many of the factories are of fairly recent construction with electric power or modern steam generating plant. Coventry is to be congratulated, however, on its far-seeing policy in this respect and its steadfast intention that the present conditions shall at least be maintained — if not considerably improved.

A number of older factories have been the subject of complaints of excessive smoke emissions. During the year 71 complaints were received and 640 observations were made of chimneys at 58 factories. In 40 instances nuisances were observed, principally at factories still using unreliable hand-firing methods.

In these cases, improved methods of hand-firing were recommended by this department. Improvements were effected in other cases by advising the consumption of better fuel; repairs to flues, furnaces and equipment; replacement of plant and equipment; the installation of mechanical stoking plant, etc. Eighteen written notices were served and 22 verbal notices given. In 46 instances the complaints related to excessive smoke emission, and in 25 instances to soot, grit or dust emission.

Dust and Grit Nuisances.

Investigations were made following complaints of dust and grit emission at several factories in the city during the year. Such complaints made have related to a large public utility establishment which emitted grit in the vicinity of a residential area, an engineering firm employing pulverised fuel firing, and an aluminium refinery on the south-west side of the city. In each case representations made to the firms resulted in investigation, repair or adaptation of plant and improvement of grit-arresting apparatus.

COVENTRY CORPORATION ACT, 1948.

The Smokeless Zone.

Application was made to the Minister of Health for permission to operate the provisions of the Act including that of the initial smokeless zone which comprises a central area of 30 acres. Permission was subsequently granted and the appointed day for operation of the provisions is fixed for 1st March, 1951. The appointed day is awaited with considerable interest, both locally and nationally, principally because the "Coventry experiment," being the first smokeless zone likely to be operated, may be the forerunner of similar national legislation. No major national progress will be made until legislation is promoted providing for, amongst other things, the establishment of smokeless zones and the corollary of "prior approval" of boiler plant. At the present time, such of these matters as are enforceable by law are restricted to those local authorities who have had the vision to see the advantages of such powers.

It is readily appreciated that it would not be practical to consider the immediate prohibition of all smoke in Coventry by one comprehensive enactment. The central 30 acre area of Coventry — devastated by enemy action — was, however, chosen as a suitable area for smoke prohibition, as a focal point for the City's ambitious planning proposals and as the centre of civic pride and consciousness. The local authority are to be congratulated for their far-sighted policy of refusing to perpetuate the evils of atmospheric pollution.

Prior Approval of Proposed Plant.

This important provision of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1948, continues to operate successfully. Before the passing of the local act the only means of enforcing smoke abatement law was after the act of default had been committed. A new principle of legislation has been advanced locally, and one which again might well be the forerunner of similar national statutory control.

Six applications for "prior approval" of furnace and boiler equipment were approved by the local authority during the year.

PIG KEEPING.

The number of applications made during the year by persons desiring to keep pigs in their back gardens or on allotment gardens was nine; of these, five were approved and four disapproved. This showed a marked decrease on the number of applications made during the previous year and it is evident that pig keeping is on the decline for whereas over 2,000 cottagers' pigs were slaughtered in 1949 only 1,299 were killed during 1950; of this latter number, fifteen were killed at the Public Abattoir, the remainder being killed on premises where they were kept.

The number slaughtered at the Abattoir was only a small percentage of the total number slaughtered. Pig keepers are, however, discouraged as far as possible from killing pigs on their own premises if they are within a reasonable distance of the Abattoir.

Few complaints of nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs were received during the year, all complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken.

The number of inspections of premises where pigs were kept, carried out by the inspectorial staff during the year, was 211.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

In accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and directions issued by the Director of Infestations Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the work of Rodent Control has been continued throughout the year, 1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951, by the Rodent Officer and the Rodent Operatives supervised by him.

Complaints from occupiers of 1,293 premises have been investigated and treatment carried out where necessary. During the year surveys have been made systematically in district order and infestations dealt with forthwith. In addition the work of systematically baiting the sewers throughout the City with poison has been continued.

The work carried out by the Rodent staff is enumerated in the following tables.

TABLE I. INVESTIGATIONS MADE AND CASES DEALT WITH BY THE RODENT OFFICER.

No. of complaints of rat infested premises investigated	..	..	402
No. of premises found to be infested—Dwelling houses	..	..	194
Business premises	..	..	104
No. of revisits to rat infested premises	..	..	610
No. of cases where rats gained access to buildings from defective drains	..	..	33
No. of drains tested	..	..	100
No. of defects in drains remedied	..	..	33

TABLE II. NO. OF CASES DEALT WITH AND WORK CARRIED OUT BY
DEPARTMENTAL RODENT OPERATIVES

Treatment of Sewers.

The Treatment of Sewers has been completed in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries instructions.

Two Maintenance Treatments were carried out as requested.

FIRST MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.

(11th September, 1950, to November 30th, 1950)

16 CENTRE SECTIONS.

No. of sewer manholes baited	655
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken	226
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken	429

7 OUTSIDE SECTIONS.

No. of sewer manholes baited	266
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken	63
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken	203

7 OUTLYING AREAS. Initial Treatment, 21st January, 1951—28th March, 1951).

No. of sewer manholes baited	290
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken	43
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken	247

Test baiting in the outlying areas of the City was carried out in order to ascertain the degree of infestation. This was done by prebaiting approximately one sewer in every ten.

SECOND MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.

(21ST JANUARY, 1951, TO 28TH MARCH, 1951).

16 CENTRE SECTIONS.

No. of sewer manholes baited .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	813
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken .. ..	..	..	365
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken .. ..	..	..	448

7 OUTSIDE SECTIONS.

No. of sewer manholes baited .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	422
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken .. ..	..	..	134
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken .. ..	..	..	288

SUMMARY.

	Manholes baited.	Taken	Approx.
1949—1950—First Maintenance Treatment	1,316	318	(24%)
1949—1950—Second Maintenance Treatment	1,267	322	(25%)
1950—1951—First Maintenance Treatment (excluding outlying areas) ..	921	289	(31%)
1950—1951—Second Maintenance Treatment	1,235	499	(40%)

Tips — Canley, Wyken and Baginton.

The above-mentioned refuse tips have been inspected in the past year at monthly intervals and the infestations found have been successfully dealt with.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR — MEAT INSPECTION.

The statistical tables reflect two influences — one, the continued increase in the number of animals slaughtered (cattle slaughterings were almost 50% higher than the record total of 1949) — the other, an even greater rise in incidence of disease, as a result of which the additional inspections necessitated rose by nearly 30% to over 13,300. Overall incidence of bovine tuberculosis was almost stationary (16.1% in 1950 compared with 16.7% in the previous year), though tuberculosis in cows improved a little, but was offset by an increase in that in cattle other than cows. The improvement in incidence of mastitis was not maintained and an alarming increase in cases of Johne's disease was revealed on post-mortem examination. This, however, reflects rather the increase in numbers of unthrifty animals sent for slaughter than any great rise in the number of clinical cases. "Fluke," "pimply gut" and serous inflammations showed substantial rises, though a fall in renal conditions and injuries is noted.

Porphyria. An unusual pigmented condition in a young casualty bovine has proved of great interest in veterinary and medical research, since the condition arises as a result of breakdown in haemoglobin metabolism.

Cysticercus bovis. In accordance with criteria discussed last year several of the 87 cases encountered have been treated by refrigeration. The apparent immunity of local stock has proved transient, and analysis of cases seen over the last fifteen months or so show the 75% were found in animals originating in Midland markets (38% in Warwickshire), 16% from N. Ireland, 4% each from Scotland and the South-West and 10% from Eastern Counties.

Dressed Carcasses. Inspections of 3,294 whole or part carcasses slaughtered in emergency within the supply area of the abattoir or transferred from other depots revealed 166 abnormal animals.

Imported Meat. $5,558\frac{3}{4}$ tons of imported meat and offal were pitched on the depot during the year. Bone taint or other inherent fault was found in 27 instances; storage defects in another 60; resulting in the rejection of 2,511 lbs. of meat and 139 lbs. of offal. Of the $433\frac{1}{4}$ tons of canned meat distributed, 476 tins (contents weighing $1,464\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) were found unfit.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations. Handling at the depot and distribution to retailers is generally satisfactory. Transport from docks and cold stores has some unsatisfactory features, to the solution of which local efforts can make only a slight contribution. A number of minor contraventions have been corrected informally but in one instance magisterial proceedings were instituted.

Diseases of Animals Acts. Although 18 animals died in transit or in lairage no notifiable disease of animals was encountered.

Slaughter of Animals Act. A contravention by an apprentice, dealt with by a caution, illustrates the desirability of some form of provisional licence which would permit a probationary period during which new applicants could demonstrate, under supervision, their practical ability.

Co-operation. Cordial relations continue with the central and local departments concerned with the health, production and processing of livestock; with the animal welfare societies; and with farmers and their veterinary advisers, permitting much useful interchange of information concerning animal disease.

Summary of Inspections of Carcasses Slaughtered.

CLASS OF ANIMAL		Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. slaughtered	.. ..	11,277	7,562	7,661	50,881	3,732
No. inspected	.. ..	11,277	7,562	7,661	50,881	3,732
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS	Whole carcases unfit ..	12	61	116	192	20
	No. of cases where parts or organs unfit	2,123	1,782	88	3,872	581
	% affected ..	18.93	24.37	2.66	7.99	16.10
TUBERCULOSIS	Whole carcases unfit ..	34	208	8	1	12
	No. of cases where parts or organs unfit	1,154	2,865	1	—	127
	% affected ..	13.19	40.64	0.12	0.0002	3.72

Notes : (i) "Cow" includes any female bovine which has had a calf.

(ii) Where tuberculosis and some other condition exist in the same carcass it is recorded as "tuberculosis" only.

ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS		No. of cases	Dam slaughtered	No Clinical signs	Dealers' Calf	No Market Label
(a) Congenital Tuberculosis of Calves ..		5	1	1	1	2
			ANTE-MORTEM			
		Chronic Cough	Tuber- culous Milk	Tuber- culosis of the Udder	Uterine Dis- charge	Total
(b) Tuberculosis Order	(P.M.) Advanced	2	5	2	2	11
	(P.M.) Non-Advanced	—	7	1	—	8

Distribution of Tuberculous Lesions (all cases).

	BOVINE			%	PIGS		Sheep
	Steers, bulls, heifer	Cows	Calves		Incidence	No.	
Respiratory	1010	2907	8	91.92	61	43.88	1
Digestive ..	418	1053	9	37.66	134	96.4	1
Serous ..	130	491	3	14.61	1	0.72	1
Carcase Lymphatics	76	163	5	5.71	16	11.51	1
Urino- Genital ..	36	203	6	5.74	8	5.75	1
Mammae	10	73	—	*1.94	5	3.6	—
Bone ..	5	28	—	0.77	6	4.32	—
Nervous ..	5	1	—	0.14	1	0.72	—
Skin (Lupus)	1	3	—	0.09	—	—	—
No. of cases	1188	3073	9		139		1

*Clinical Tubercular Mastitis 1.26%.

PHARMA- CEUTICALS	Weight in lbs.					No.	
	Pan- creas	Thy- roid	Supra- renal	Spinal Cord	Liver	Lungs	Pitu- itary
Cattle ..	6862	242	564	5137	17358	4872	6252
Calves ..	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ..	1682	223½	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ..	462	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	9137	465½	564	5137	17358	4872	6252

WEIGHT OF UNFIT MEAT AND OFFAL	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	145	0	0	24
Other Diseases and Conditions ..	105	14	2	0½
Total	250	14	2	24½

Diseases and Conditions other than Tuberculosis.

(A) Whole Carcasses Unfit.

DISEASE	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Anaemia, pronounced ..	—	1	1	1	1
Dropsy, general ..	—	5	—	22	3
Emaciation, General, Pathological ..	4	27	3	140	1
Enteritis, acute ..	—	—	3	—	1
Fever, acute	—	5	25	—	2
Immaturity	—	—	55	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	5	1	2
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasms	—	1	—	—	—
Medicated Flesh ..	—	1	—	—	—
Moribund	1	—	2	12	3
Pyaemia, including Joint Ill and Umbilical Pyaemia	1	2	15	5	—
Porphyria	1	—	—	—	—
Sarcospiridosis, general- ised	—	—	—	1	—
Septicaemia	4	18	6	9	5
Toxaemia	—	—	1	—	—
Uraemia	—	1	—	—	2

(B) Parts or Organs Unfit.

Parasitic Infestations ..	1,608	2,196	1	2,911	20
Local Inflammatory Pro- cesses	949	3,059	82	689	661
Neoplasms	56	665	1	3	—
Variations from Normal	24	13	5	36	13
Post Mortem Changes ..	67	3	1	52	—

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir	..	..	..	81,113
Dead Animals	..	..	..	26
Country-dressed carcases	..	..	..	3,294
Home-killed reinspections	..	..	..	128
Imported Meat	..	..	..	177
Canned Meats	..	..	..	516
Other Foods	..	..	..	18
Fatstock Centre, etc.	..	..	..	53
Meat Regulations (premises and vehicles)	..	..	..	1,798
Offensive Trades premises	..	..	..	459

Total	..	..	..	87,582

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act requires the licensing by the Local Authority of all slaughtermen who kill animals in any slaughterhouse or knackers' yard. Only fit and proper persons who have reached the age of 18 years are permitted to hold a licence.

All licences are granted by this Authority for a period of three years. The figures as to licensed slaughtermen in the city are as follows :—

New licences granted during 1950	..	..	..	3
Number of licences renewed during 1950	..	..	..	32
Total number of persons holding licences at end of year				113
No contravention of the Act was observed during the year.				

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1935—1948.

These regulations govern the sale of meat from stalls, shops, stores, etc., the transport and handling of meat and slaughtering of food animals and provide for the handling, transport and storage of meat under hygienic conditions.

Meat is defined as the flesh of cattle, sheep, pigs and goats and includes bacon, ham and edible offal. Shops and stalls from which meat is sold are kept under constant supervision whilst vehicles which are used to convey meat from the public abattoir are periodically inspected by members of the inspectorial staff engaged on meat inspection at the Abattoir.

During the year 2,376 inspections of shops, stores, stalls and vehicles were made by the inspectorial staff.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT MARKETS, SHOPS AND STORES.

During the year 10,931 inspections were made of markets, shops, stalls, etc., where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale. Of this number 3,382 visits were made for the purpose of

examining food to ascertain its fitness or otherwise for human consumption. In all cases where food was found to be unfit it was surrendered by the owner and a surrender certificate was issued.

All butter, bacon, fats, cheese and, where the amount exceeds a specified minimum weight, certain other foods are returned to Ministry of Food for salvage purposes. Other foods are destroyed locally at the refuse destructor except where they have some value as animal feeding stuffs.

The nature and quantities of food surrendered as unfit during the year are set out under the heading "Unsound Food."

UNSAOUND FOOD.

Quantities and Nature of Food Found to be Unsound and Surrendered for Destruction.

Apple Puree ..	..	9 tins	Meat (tinned) ..	..	1870 tins
Bacon ..	..	214 lbs.	Meat (cooked) ..	..	65 lbs.
Beans, baked ..	..	16 tins	Meat (paste) ..	..	3 jars
Biscuits ..	..	8 lbs.	Meat .. ..	..	56½ lbs.
Bournevita ..	..	1 tin	Meat and Vegetables ..	..	1 tin
Brawn ..	..	½ lb.	Milk (dried) ..	..	6 cwts.
Butter ..	..	37 lbs.	Milk Puddings ..	..	1 tin
Cake ..	..	7½ lbs.	Mushrooms ..	..	14 lbs.
Cake Mixture ..	..	363 pkts.	Mussels ..	..	6 cwts.
Cereals ..	..	315½ lbs.	Mussels (tinned) ..	..	67 tins
Cheese ..	..	560 lbs.	Mincemeat ..	..	4 jars
Celery ..	..	64 lbs.	Pastry Mixture ..	..	79 boxes
Cockles ..	..	336 lbs.	Peanut Butter ..	..	1 tin
Chocolate ..	..	14 lbs.	Pickles ..	..	333 jars
Curd Lemon ..	..	18 jars	Pies (meat) ..	..	31 lbs.
Coffee ..	..	1 tin	Prawns ..	..	779 lbs.
Crabs ..	..	430 lbs.	Peas ..	..	388 tins
Custard Powder ..	..	36 pkts.	Peas (dried) ..	..	½ cwt.
Ducks ..	..	312 lbs.	Pigs' Feet ..	..	9 cwts.
Dates ..	..	2½ lbs.	Potatoes ..	..	30 cwts.
Eggs (shell) ..	..	1214	Poultry ..	..	726 lbs.
Eggs (dried) ..	..	1 pkt.	Puddings ..	..	57 tins
Eggs (liquid) ..	..	420 lbs.	Pudding Mixture ..	..	363 pkts.
Fish (tinned) ..	..	1167 tins	Rabbits ..	..	15 tins
Fish (wet) ..	..	3095½ stones	Rabbits ..	..	4282 lbs.
Fish (shell) ..	..	21 lbs.	Rice ..	..	½ cwt.
Fish Paste ..	..	2 jars	Orange Squash ..	..	1 bottle
Flour ..	..	171½ lbs.	Orange Juice ..	..	1 tin
Fish Cakes ..	..	72	Salad Cream ..	..	1281 jars
Fruit (fresh) ..	..	76 lbs.	Sauce ..	..	12 bottles
Fruit (tinned) ..	..	2518 tins	Sausage Meat ..	..	63 lbs.
Fruit (dried) ..	..	708 lbs.	Sausage ..	..	1491½ lbs.
Fruit (bottled) ..	..	787 bottles	Soup (tinned) ..	..	370 tins
Fruit (frozen) ..	..	143 pkts.	Soup ..	..	45 pkts.
Fruit (juices) ..	..	45 tins	Spaghetti ..	..	24 tins
Figs ..	..	167 lbs.	Sweets ..	..	84 lbs.
Ice Cream ..	..	373 cartons	Sugar ..	..	7 lbs.
Jam and Marmalade ..	..	104 tins	Suet ..	..	44 pkts.
Jam ..	..	17 jars	Syrup ..	..	17 tins
Jellies ..	..	378 pkts.	Tea ..	..	1 lb.
Jellied Veal ..	..	10½ lbs.	Sponge Mixture ..	..	3 pkts.
Gelatine ..	..	4 pkts.	Salmon ..	..	1 tin
Margarine ..	..	3 lbs.	Stuffing ..	..	1 pkt.

Soygetti ..	19 lbs.	Vegetables (fresh) 40 crates	880 lbs.
Tomatoes (tinned) ..	151 tins	Vegetables (frozen)	57 pkts.
Tomatoes (fresh) ..	9 lbs.	Vegetables (bottled)	5 jars
Tripe ..	253 lbs.	Vegetable links ..	40 lbs.
Tomato Juice ..	9 tins	Vinegar ..	1 bottle
Tomato Sauce ..	2 jars	Weetabix ..	3 pkts.
Vegetables (tinned) ..	2709 tins	Whalemeat ..	1 case

The following parts of carcases of cottagers' pigs which were found on examination to be diseased were also surrendered and destroyed :—

1 neck	1 spleen
5 heads	5 mesentery
5 plucks	1 lung and heart
3 stomachs and intestines	

MILK.

It is estimated that the quantity of milk consumed daily in the city is approximately 29,600 gallons, comprising :—

Milk from farms in the city ..	..	..	1,000 gallons.
" " " within 25-30 miles radius	..	..	19,000 "
" " " distributing depots ..	..	..	9,600 "
The 29,600 gallons are made up as follows :—			
Pasteurised Milk ..	..	..	26,000 gallons.
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk ..	..	..	900 "
Sterilised Milk ..	..	..	1,700 "
Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	..	..	400 "
Channel Island Milk ..	..	..	100 "
Ungraded Milk ..	..	..	500 "

A few complaints have been received during the year concerning sour milk and dirty milk bottles, but the general position in Coventry at the present time as regards supply and distribution is very satisfactory.

Approximately 1,250 gallons of milk were supplied daily to city schools, this being served to an average number of 30,000 children per day, each child receiving one third of a pint.

The milk has been sampled frequently and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, results have shown reasonably good standards of quality and cleanliness throughout the year.

DESIGNATED MILK.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Table setting out the number of licences issued during 1950 :—		
Pasteurised Milk, Pasteurisers' Licences ..	..	.. 9
" " " Dealers' Licences ..	..	.. 264
Sterilised Milk, Producers' Licences ..	..	.. 1
" " " Dealers' Licences ..	..	.. 227

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Table setting out the number of Licences issued during 1950 :
 Tuberculin Tested Dealers' Licences 50

Accredited Dealers' Licences 1

Samples of milk were obtained periodically and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The number of samples submitted and the results obtained are set out below :—

Designation	No. of Samples obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ..	44	39	5
Pasteurised ..	147	132	15
T.T. Pasteurised ..	46	42	4
Sterilised ..	6	6	—

More samples of designated milk were obtained than in previous years and the number of samples failing to pass the prescribed tests was considerably lower than last year, 24 failing this year as compared with 49 last year.

With respect to the unsatisfactory samples of designated milk in each instance the dairy premises were re-visited and the dairymen interviewed and advised and repeat samples obtained. In all instances improvements were obtained.

Milk Samples Obtained and Submitted for Biological Tests for Evidence of Tuberclle Bacilli.

During the year ten samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for biological tests for tubercle bacilli.

The bacteriologist reported that all the samples were negative.

PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Number of retail purveyors selling milk within the city :—

		1949	1950
(a) Residing in the city	93	80	
(b) Residing outside the city	41	21	

Number of retail purveyors selling bottled milk

only from shop premises 309

During the year 1,143 inspections were made of dairies, milk shops and milk vehicles.

The sale of milk by retail purveyors was discontinued in 13 instances.

The sale of loose milk in the city has rapidly decreased during the year, there being only 16 dairymen who sell small quantities of loose milk.

During the year one large new dairy equipped with pasteurising plants, bottle washing machine, new cooler, bottle filler and cold storage accommodation was opened.

Another existing dairy was improved and pasteurising plant installed. Conditions at the dairies generally were found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—1950.

Samples of food were submitted during the year for analysis under the above regulations, which prohibit, except in prescribed amounts in specified foods, the addition of a preservative and where such preservatives are allowed the article of food must be clearly labelled as containing such preservative.

In three instances, namely informal samples of sausage, the sausages were found to contain a quantity of allowable preservative, but no declaration of such preservative was made.

In each instance the vendors were interviewed and upon revisiting it was found that the necessary notices were being displayed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Premises Registered under Section 14 of the Act for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food.

This section prohibits the use of premises for the manufacture or sale of the undermentioned foods unless the premises are suitable for the purpose and are duly registered by the local authority.

- (a) The sale or manufacture of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; or
- (b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. (The preparation of meat or fish by cooking is deemed to be the preservation thereof for this purpose).

Before registration is effected, the premises must comply with the provisions of Section 13, which lays down certain requirements relating to structural conditions, suitability and cleanliness which must be observed in order to prevent contamination of the food produced or sold.

The number of registered premises under the Act is set out as follows:—

	1949	1950
Number of premises on Register, January ..	557	701
" " " discontinued during year ..	2	10
" " " added to Register during year	146	112
" " " on Register, December ..	701	803
" " " inspections during the year ..	3,603	5,869
" " " contraventions observed ..	45	61

Classification of premises registered at the close of the year.

	1949	1950
Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	95	93
Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	301	402
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of pressed, potted or preserved meat, etc.	209	212
Premises registered for manufacture of sausages only	96	96

During the course of inspection of these premises contraventions were observed in 62 instances, the contraventions included dirty condition of walls, ceilings, floors, utensils and absence of suitable container for refuse.

In all instances contraventions were remedied after the serving of informal notices.

ICE CREAM.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream in the city at the close of the year together with comparative figures for the year 1949 are as follows :

	1949	1950
No. of premises registered for manufacture and sale	95	93
No. of premises registered for storage and sale only	301	402

There is a small decrease in the number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream while the number of premises registered for storage and sale only, has rapidly increased.

Nearly all of the new registrations for sale are for shops, and in most cases the applicant has been prevailed upon to sell wrapped ice cream only.

During the year 1951 inspections of premises were made and 139 samples submitted for bacteriological examination and grading in accordance with the Ministry of Health's provisional gradings.

The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1 ..	63	Satisfactory.
Grade 2 ..	33	Satisfactory.
Grade 3 ..	16	Fair.
Grade 4 ..	27	Unsatisfactory.

In all instances where unsatisfactory samples are reported the methods of production and distribution are investigated and the manufacturer or distributor advised as to possible improvements.

Where samples of ice cream sold within the city but manufactured outside are found to be unsatisfactory and it is proved

that the fault lies in the methods of manufacture, the Sanitary Inspector of the appropriate Authority is apprised of the facts of the case.

During the year the improvement in the type of vehicle from which ice cream has been sold on the streets has continued; several new mobile vans and trailers fitted with sinks and facilities for providing hot water for washing purposes have appeared. The general standard of vehicles is very satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report on the Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in relation to Sampling and Analysis of Food and Drugs for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

During the year 594 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 559 to be genuine and 35 unsatisfactory.

The samples detailed in the table below were collected in the following manner.

Formal samples ... 25. Informal samples ... 563.

Appeal to cow samples ... 6.

Article	Total	Genuine	Not Genuine
New Milk	245	227	18
Baking Powder	6	5	1
Blanc Mange Powder	13	13	—
Butter	18	18	—
Cake and Bun Flour	26	24	2
Cocoa	3	3	—
Coffee and Coffee Essence	8	8	—
Cooking Fat	18	18	—
Custard and Dessert Powder	19	19	—
Dried Milk	2	2	—
Fish Paste	10	10	—
Gelatine	6	6	—
Gravy Powders	11	11	—
Ice Cream	12	12	—
Jelly and Jelly Crystals	14	14	—
Margarine	18	18	—
Meat Paste	8	8	—
Medicines and Drugs	12	12	—
Mustard	4	4	—
Peas	3	3	—
Pastry Mix	3	1	2
Pickles	10	9	1
Raising Powders	6	5	1
Salad Cream	12	10	2
Sauces	14	13	1
Sausages	13	9	4
Soup Powders	7	6	1
Spices and Herbs	13	13	—
Sponge Mixtures	11	9	2
Sugar	16	16	—
Tea	7	7	—
Vinegar	4	4	—
Miscellaneous	22	22	—
Totals	594	559	35

The eighteen unsatisfactory samples of milk are made up as follows :—

Formal samples ..	6.	Informal samples ..	12.
-------------------	----	---------------------	-----

The informal samples were taken from churns on delivery to dairies and repeat formal samples were obtained.

Upon these proving to be unsatisfactory, "appeal to cow" samples were obtained at the appropriate farms; the analyst's reports were in all cases satisfactory. Nevertheless, appropriate action was taken in conjunction with the farmer to improve the quality of the milk.

With regard to the seventeen samples of food other than milk found to be unsatisfactory, one was a formal sample and sixteen informal samples.

The formal sample was a sample of beef sausage which was reported by the analyst to be 28% deficient of meat. Upon legal advice the case was referred to the Ministry of Food for action under the Meat Products and Canned (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1948; magisterial proceedings followed and a fine of £20 was imposed.

In the case of the remaining 16 informal samples the manufacturers were notified and advised as to remedial measures, where it was deemed necessary. In all instances where the samples were found to be unsatisfactory due to unfitness for food, the shopkeepers were interviewed and the remainder of the stock was surrendered and destroyed.

STAFF CHANGES.

Dr. A. F. Jarvie, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, resigned on 29th March, 1950, to take up general practice.

Dr. R. J. Dodds, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, was appointed on 9th May, 1950.

Dr. C. I. Ham, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, died on 2nd July, 1950.

Dr. Janet M. Done, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, was appointed on 1st December, 1950.

Dr. C. Eleanor Craig, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, was appointed on 26th June, 1950.

Mr. W. Beaumont, Chief Sanitary Inspector, was absent through illness from 19th December, 1949, and was granted his superannuation on medical grounds on 31st December, 1950.

Mr. E. A. Johnson was Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector throughout the year except for a period of absence through illness from 15th July to 4th October, 1950.

Mr. T. E. Willmott appointed Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector from 15th July to 4th October, 1950.

Mr. H. Ellis appointed Acting Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector from 15th July to 4th October, 1950.

During the year two new district sanitary inspectors were appointed ; four health visitors left the service of this authority, and six new health visitors were appointed. One municipal midwife resigned and two relief midwives were appointed on a full-time basis.

Numerous changes of the clerical staff were made during the year and one clerk was called up for National Service, making four young men at present in His Majesty's Forces.

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CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, YEAR 1950.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total Deaths in 1950			Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Deaths in C. & W. Hosp.	Deaths in Gulson Hosp.	Deaths in other Inst.
	Males	Females	Total									
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	77	43	120	1	5	1	58	44	17	2	9	31
2. Tuberculosis Other ..	7	8	15	1	1	1	6	2	5	6	6	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	9	3	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Meningococcal Infection	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
8. Measles ..	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Other Infective and Para- sitic Diseases ..	3	4	7	—	1	—	1	2	3	2	—	5
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	35	25	60	—	—	—	3	27	30	5	5	9
11. Lung, Bronchus ..	65	8	73	—	—	—	9	41	23	9	6	14
12. Breast ..	1	26	27	—	—	—	3	14	10	—	3	—
13. Uterus ..	—	21	21	—	—	—	3	12	6	2	2	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	124	108	232	—	—	—	17	84	131	38	31	28
15. Leukamia, Aleukamia ..	6	3	9	—	2	—	1	5	1	1	2	1
16. Diabetes ..	13	9	22	—	—	—	3	4	15	1	3	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nerv- ous System ..	128	165	293	—	—	—	6	57	230	16	23	52
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	179	89	268	—	—	—	10	90	168	35	13	17
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	30	24	54	—	—	—	—	14	40	2	10	4
20. Other Heart Disease ..	203	241	444	—	—	—	19	64	361	12	43	81
21. Other Circulatory Disease	20	41	61	—	—	—	3	8	50	7	7	16
22. Influenza ..	23	9	32	—	—	—	1	5	12	14	6	1
23. Pneumonia ..	50	47	97	27	3	1	7	18	41	5	30	17
24. Bronchitis ..	67	54	121	1	—	—	3	26	91	4	9	15
25. Other Diseases of Respira- tory System ..	13	6	19	1	—	1	4	6	7	5	4	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	16	5	21	—	—	—	1	9	11	3	12	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	10	8	18	7	1	—	4	2	4	1	1	6
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	18	13	31	—	—	3	6	14	8	1	9	8
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	21	7	8	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
31. Congenital Malformation	13	17	30	25	3	—	2	—	—	1	13	2
32. Other Defined and Ill Defined Diseases ..	106	96	202	73	3	2	17	38	69	48	67	3
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	26	5	31	—	1	1	15	6	8	24	1	3
34. All Other Accidents ..	27	19	46	7	4	3	8	10	14	21	3	12
35. Suicide ..	22	10	32	—	—	—	6	19	7	8	1	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1318	1115	2433	145	24	17	224	638	1385	271	321	355

VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY FROM 1930 TO 1949 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY	
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Un-corrected number	Nett		of Non-residents registered in the City	of Residents not registered in the City	At all Ages	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 population			Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1930	165,800	2,489	2,417	14.5	1,687	10.1	138	57.0
1931	168,900	2,580	2,493	14.8	1,722	10.2	144	57.7
1932	182,000	2,507	2,468	13.5	1,727	9.5	172	69.7
1933	184,500	2,526	2,480	13.4	1,844	9.9	95	64.5
1934	184,900	2,585	2,521	13.6	1,865	10.0	125	64.5
1935	190,000	2,843	2,750	14.4	1,852	9.7	120	65.1
1936	192,360	3,009	2,912	15.1	1,960	10.1	101	51.8
1937	206,500	3,306	3,254	15.7	2,154	10.4	128	48.5
1938	219,900	3,724	3,624	16.5	2,074	9.4	139	56.0
1939	234,000	4,155	4,155	17.7	2,179	9.3	100	54.6
1940	229,400	3,973	3,973	16.4	3,157	13.0	238	63.0
1941	193,070	3,301	3,301	17.1	2,097	10.1	142	54.8
1942	207,200	3,996	3,996	19.3	1,617	8.0	59	57.7
1943	214,870	4,889	4,889	21.2	1,683	7.3	57	59.3
1944	220,400	5,466	5,466	22.8	1,664	6.9	81	58.3
1945	221,970	4,949	4,949	22.2	1,847	8.3	68	56.9
1946	232,850	4,326	5,225	22.4	1,856	7.9	69	56.2
1947	242,860	4,787	5,643	23.2	2,051	8.4	126	50.3
1948	250,400	4,249	5,101	20.3	1,803	7.2	65	48.9
1949	254,900	3,931	4,743	18.6	1,862	7.3	71	55.2
1950	256,800	3,596	4,450	17.3	1,864	7.3	113	56.9

Table of Comparative Vital Statistics over a period of ten years
for Coventry, the large Towns, and England and Wales.

	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE			INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		
	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales
1941	17.1	14.7	14.2	12.8	14.9	12.9	55	71	59
1942	19.3	17.3	15.8	10.2	13.3	11.6	62	59	49
1943	21.2	18.6	16.5	9.6	14.2	12.1	49	58	49
1944	24.8	20.3	17.6	9.0	13.7	11.6	48	52	46
1945	22.2	19.1	16.1	10.5	13.5	11.4	68	54	46
1946	22.4	22.2	19.1	10.0	12.7	11.5	54	46	43
1947	23.2	22.0	20.6	9.9	12.5	12.3	45	44	41
1948	20.3	20.0	17.9	8.8	11.6	10.8	45	39	34
1949	18.6	18.7	16.7	9.4	12.5	11.7	39	37	32
1950	17.3	17.6	15.8	9.4	12.3	11.6	33	34	30

Table showing Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates,
Rates of the 20 large Towns of

	Birmingham	Bradford	Bristol	Cardiff	Coventry	Croydon	Kingston upon Hull	Leeds
R.G.'s ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR 1950 :—								
(a) civil	1,117,900	294,300	—	244,600	256,800	251,600	—	509,400
(b) total	—	294,300	442,600	244,600	256,800	251,600	302,100	509,700
COMPARABILITY FACTOR :—								
(a) births	0.97	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.97	1.01	0.97
(b) deaths	1.13	0.98	0.98	1.07	1.26	0.94	1.15	1.08
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	16.8	16.7	16.03	17.48	17.3	14.3	19.3	15.9
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	10.9	14.2	11.48	11.59	9.4	10.8	11.5	12.3
DEATH RATE AS ADJUSTED BY FACTOR	12.3	13.9	11.25	12.40	11.8	10.1	13.2	13.3
DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM :—								
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01	—	0.004	0.00	—	0.00	0.004
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.004	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	0.002
Influenza	0.07	0.08	0.106	0.089	0.12	0.064	0.04	0.04
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.00	0.004
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	0.05	0.02	0.068	0.008	0.011	0.020	0.01	0.02
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.007	—	0.00	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.04	0.07	0.0045 0.28†	0.028 1.59†	0.031	0.032	1.7	0.03 1.60‡
Tuberculosis :—								
(a) Pulmonary	0.43	0.31	0.411	0.457	0.47	0.237	0.43	0.35
(b) Other forms	0.03	0.06	0.043	0.028	0.06	0.028	0.06	0.03
Cancer (all forms)	1.88	2.25	1.979	1.92	1.60	1.993	1.82	2.08
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	30.2	38.0	23.25	27.0	32.6	26.0	34.3	31.0
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE	19.2	20.0	15.78	16.78	18.6	17.0	20.08	18.2
STILLBIRTH RATE	23.0	22.3	21.78	24.99	23.0	20.0	24.77	22.74
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total births) from :—								
(a) Scpsis	0.36	0.40	0.00	—	0.00	0.264	0.17	0.12
(b) Other causes	0.47	1.00	0.96	—	0.87	0.264	0.50	0.48
TOTAL	0.83	1.40	0.96	0.66	0.87	0.528	0.67	0.60

†Per 1,000 live births. ‡Per 1,000 births.

**Zymotic Death-rates, Infant and Maternal Mortality
England and Wales for 1950.**

Sunderland	Stoke-on-Trent	Southampton	Sheffield	Salford	Portsmouth	Plymouth	Nottingham	Newcastle upon Tyne	Manchester	Liverpool	Leicester
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,700	515,000	—	275,800	178,100
287,520	802,300	704,500	294,800	307,000	208,960	240,020	177,700	—	180,800	275,800	178,100
0.099	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.02
1.02	1.20	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.03	1.22	1.14
16.73	20.1	17.65	16.80	17.4	16.91	15.22	18.9	14.3	17.83	17.0	19.3
11.53	11.6	12.77	13.31	11.1	11.72	10.92	12.9	11.4	11.38	11.4	12.6
11.73	13.9	14.30	14.64	12.01	12.54	11.47	14.8	12.3	11.72	13.9	14.36
—	—	0.001	0.000	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.0034	0.015	0.007	0.014	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.011	0.002	0.011	0.022	0.00
—	—	—	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.0104	0.025	0.03	0.024	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.017	0.016	0.011	0.0	0.006
—	0.002	0.004	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.006
0.014	0.066	0.09	0.149	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.129	0.045	0.055	0.098	0.12
0.0104	0.005	0.01	0.003	0.01	—	—	0.006	0.004	0.011	0.025	0.01
0.014	0.007	0.007	0.014	0.003	0.01	0.01	—	0.010	0.005	0.018	0.034
0.0034	—	0.004	0.010	—	0.005	0.00	0.034	0.006	—	0.007	0.00
—	—	—	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
0.0208	0.052	0.05	0.030	2.6	0.01	0.04	0.118	0.027	0.011	0.033	0.079
0.43	0.599	0.58	0.621	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.4	0.313	0.354	0.508	0.505
0.027	0.080	0.07	0.085	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.054	0.083	0.033	0.067
1.95	1.99	1.99	2.185	1.94	1.82	1.95	2.3	1.930	2.097	2.059	1.858
29.5	37.3	37.87	33.65	31.0	29.43	29.84	43.0	27.8	29.48	43.0	45.0
18.6	19.6	20.60	20.39	16.9	18.96	18.07	25.9	18.9	22.65	25.0	23.0
21.8	22.84	26.08	28.84	19.5	18.88	24.04	23.0	21.0	24.22	26.98	31.0
0.62	0.06	0.08	0.38	0.37	0.277	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
0.41	0.36	0.70	0.96	—	0.83	0.53	—	0.531	1.51	0.41	0.28
1.03	0.42	0.78	1.34	0.37	1.107	0.53	—	0.531	1.51	0.41	0.28

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE WARDS.

The Table hereunder sets out the Principal Vital Statistics for the Year in respect of the Sixteen Wards in the City.

WARDS		R.G. Estimated Population, 1949	Acreage	Density per Acre	Number of Deaths Registered	Death Rate, 1949	Number of Births Registered in City	Birth Rate, 1949	Number of Deaths under 1 year of age	Infantile Death Rate
Bablake	..	16294	1463	11.1	105	6.4	167	10.3	4	24.0
Charter and Binley	..	15229	2173	7.0	163	10.6	274	18.0	16	58.4
Cheylesmore	..	14378	1056	13.6	123	8.6	306	21.3	14	45.8
Earlsdon	..	14295	1908	7.5	152	10.5	90	6.3	6	66.8
Foleshill	..	16108	645	25.0	185	11.4	234	14.5	12	51.4
Godiva	..	16856	559	30.2	195	11.5	280	16.6	12	42.9
Holbrook's	..	12993	821	15.8	118	9.1	198	15.2	11	55.7
Longford	..	16185	2266	7.1	159	9.7	263	16.3	11	41.9
Lower Stoke	..	19184	849	22.6	184	9.6	196	10.2	6	36.7
Radford	..	19699	673	29.3	189	9.6	275	14.0	11	40.0
St. Michael's	..	18182	380	47.8	209	11.4	300	16.5	12	40.0
Sherbourne	..	17123	596	28.7	149	8.6	167	9.7	3	18.0
Upper Stoke	..	20322	826	24.6	177	8.6	253	12.4	11	43.6
Walsgrave	..	15716	1550	10.0	100	6.4	190	12.1	4	21.1
Westwood	..	12733	2118	6.0	115	8.9	267	21.0	10	37.6
Whoberley	..	11503	1284	8.9	110	9.5	136	11.8	2	14.8

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

VITAL STATISTICS (Historical Summary).

Year	Houses Inhabited (Dcc.)	Vacant	Population (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born	Birth Rate
1586	—	—	6,502	—	—	—	—
1643	—	—	9,500	—	—	—	—
1694	—	—	6,711	—	—	—	—
1723	1,934	—	—	—	—	—	—
1748	2,066	—	12,817	—	—	—	—
1801	2,930	—	16,034	—	—	—	—
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	—	—	—	—
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	—	—	—	—
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	—	—	—	—
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	—	—	—	—
Ten Years' Average							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27.0	—	—	—
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25.0	—	—	—
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22.0	—	—	—
1881	9,239	*643	42,111	20.0	3.3	150.0	35.4
1891	11,465	*284	52,724	18.5	1.7	142.0	32.0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16.96	1.9	153.7	29.8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13.7	1.4	109.3	28.0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	11.3	0.7	83.6	23.2
1931	41,275	917 [†]	167,083	10.1	0.2	67.7	15.7
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16.8	1.8	157.0	31.3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13.3	2.08	109.8	26.9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11.9	1.35	76.1	26.4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11.4	0.84	91.6	26.0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11.7	0.70	84.6	26.9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12.9	1.39	87.8	23.8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10.9	1.23	87.5	23.5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10.4	0.47	78.5	20.2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14.6	0.42	92.5	20.7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9.3	0.32	82.8	18.2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9.8	0.35	76.0	25.0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	10.2	0.25	79.3	22.1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10.6	0.34	70.4	18.9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9.3	0.20	64.9	16.9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9.6	0.19	79.4	16.0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10.6	0.30	77.1	16.3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9.7	0.15	68.9	15.7
1927	32,260	151	139,000	10.2	0.23	63.4	14.8
1928	38,474	175	161,600 [°]	9.6	0.34	65.7	14.4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12.1	0.63	73.1	14.8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	10.1	0.32	57.0	14.5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10.0	0.10	57.7	14.8
1932	45,781	1,000	182,000 [°]	9.4	0.33	69.7	13.5
1933	47,175	1,000	184,500	9.9	0.21	64.5	13.4
1934	48,730	1,500	184,900	10.0	0.17	57.1	13.6
1935	50,622	1,854	190,000	9.7	0.16	46.5	14.4
1936	54,273	1,361	192,360	10.1	0.20	51.8	15.1
1937	57,888	1,606	206,500	10.4	0.18	48.5	15.7
1938	61,580	1,316	229,900	9.5	0.13	56.0	16.5
1939	—	—	—	9.4	—	54.6	17.7
1940	—	—	229,400	13.3	0.11	63.0	16.4
1941	—	—	193,070	12.8	0.21	54.8	17.1
1942	—	—	207,200	10.2	0.07	62.3	19.3
1943	—	—	214,870	9.6	0.23	49.9	21.2
1944	65,926	—	220,400	9.0	0.24	48.4	24.8
1945	—	—	221,970	10.5	0.30	68.2	22.2
1946	—	—	232,850	10.0	0.32	54.3	22.4
1947	68,900	—	242,860	9.9	0.18	45.1	23.2
1948	69,950	—	250,400	8.8	0.10	45.5	20.3
1949	70,550	—	254,900	9.4	0.11	39.4	18.6
1950	71,720	—	256,800	9.4	0.06	32.6	17.3

*This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

†This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings" — not houses.

°In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

Return relating to Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1950.

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		1950 Totals			Totals					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	1949	1948	1947	1946		
1.	No. of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	203	181	92	14	66	62	361	257	618	799	846	840	601
2.	No. of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	14	10	3	1	1	—	18	11	29	28	33	30	25
3.	No. of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from :—													
A.	Syphilis, Primary	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	30	30	91
B.	Secondary	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	10	23	61
C.	" Latent in first year of infection	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	14	19	22
D.	Cardio-vascular	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	2		30
E.	of the nervous system	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	9		45
F.	" all other late or latent stages	19	18	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	37	37		
G.	" Congenital (under one year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	11
H.	" (over one year)	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9	3		22
I.	Gonorrhoea	—	—	150	29	—	—	150	29	179	171	200	272	340
J.	Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
K.	Lymphogranuloma Inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
L.	Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	39	120	39	159	117
M.	Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	214	320	214	534	442
N.	Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
O.	Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31/12/50.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	*Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	No. of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other centres (civil or service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	27	18	4	—	2	1	33	19	52	40	71	105	150
	TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 & 4	296	246	249	44	510	316	1055	606	1661	1703	1955	2145	2248

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to Coventry Cases Treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1950.

							TOTALS									
	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS 1950			1949	1948	1947	1946			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total									
5. No. of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as "other conditions" ..	49	32	91	14	401	278	541	324	865	844	836	878	1014			
6(a) No. of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from :—																
A. Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ..	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	18	25	—			
B. Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ..	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	30	33	—			
C. Congenital syphilis under 1 year ..	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	—			
D. " " over 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	30	—			
E. Gonorrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59	84	87		
6(b) Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died :—																
A. From syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
B. From treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
C. From other causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7. No. of patients suffering from :—																
A. Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment but before final discharge ..	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	25	50	—			
B. Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	58	17	101	92	82
C. " " after 3 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	14	—		
8. No. of patients transferred to other centres or institutions or to private practitioners ..	26	13	12	1	14	—	1	52	15	67	62	88	143	136		
9. No. of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1950 ..	171	168	79	24	93	37	343	229	606	572	618	799	846	840		
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 ..	296	246	249	44	510	316	1055	606	1661	1661	1703	1955	2145	2248		
11. No. of attendances :—																
A. For individual attention by the medical officer(s) ..	2753	1568	112	1683	765	6004	3642	9646	9784	10848	13353	14459	—			
B. For intermediate treatment, e.g., dressings, etc. ..	970	1126	466	776	1025	2699	2461	5160	4801	5817	6346	9666	—			

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (All Forms)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 31/12/1949 ..	1057	698	1755	130	177	307	1187	875	2062
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1950 ..	184	156	340	21	27	48	205	183	388
3. Cases removed from Register in 1950 ..	155	83	238	15	16	31	170	99	269
4. No. on Register at 31/12/1950 ..	1086	771	1857	136	188	324	1222	959	2181

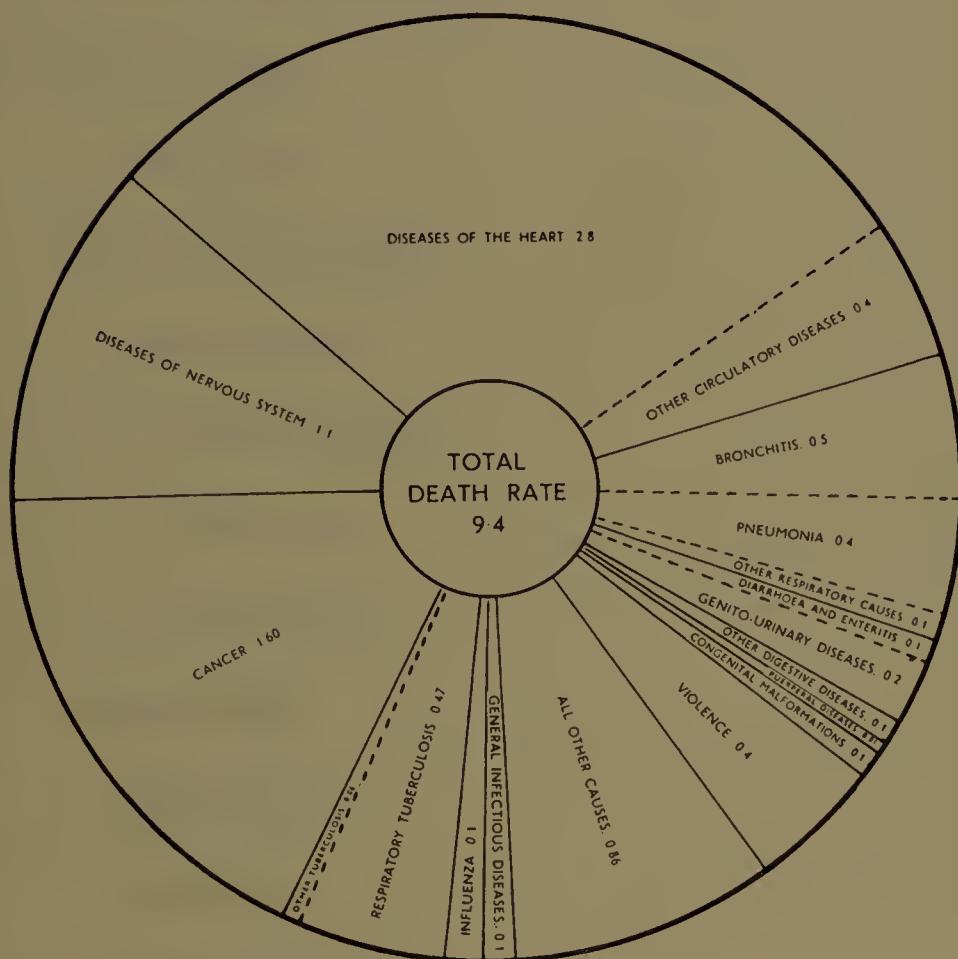
Tuberculosis.

YEAR	CASES ON REGISTER		CASES NOTIFIED (or brought to notice)		DEATHS				
	Pulmon- ary	Non- Pulmon- ary	Pulmon- ary	Non- Pulmon- ary	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1941	M.	598	122	191	29	103	0.71	12	0.08
	F.	371	111	85	20	42		4	
1942	M.	636	124	184	32	76	0.60	13	0.15
	F.	402	109	131	29	50		19	
1943	M.	710	142	258	36	118	0.72	16	0.10
	F.	450	124	137	34	48		7	
1944	M.	797	140	235	21	91	0.59	8	0.08
	F.	471	131	121	25	52		12	
1945	M.	848	142	227	30	126	0.79	10	0.04
	F.	542	136	147	31	51		10	
1946	M.	857	119	162	13	88	0.58	10	0.09
	F.	564	136	132	29	49		12	
1947	M.	938	115	223	22	92	0.67	9	0.08
	F.	572	156	143	34	74		11	
1948	M.	998	121	209	38	89	0.50	15	0.10
	F.	639	165	161	31	38		11	
1949	M.	1057	130	238	25	91	0.50	13	0.10
	F.	698	177	162	35	37		13	
1950	M.	1086	136	184	21	77	0.47	7	0.06
	F.	771	188	156	27	43		8	

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1950.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY																							
	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS			NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY																				
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Bablake	Charter'se & Bim	Cheylesmore	Farnsdon	Foleshill	Godiva	Holbrook	Longford	Lower Stoke	Radford	St. Michael's	Sherbourne	Upper Stoke	Walsgrave	Westwood	Woberry	
Small-pox	
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	
Erysipelas	
Scarlet Fever	
Typhus Fever	
Enteric Fever	
Relapsing Fever (R)	
Continued Fever (C)	
Puerperal Pyrexia	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	
Malaria	
Dysentery	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	
Chicken Pox	
Measles	
Whooping Cough	
Food Poisoning	
Total ..	6819	281	3339	2505	159	300	162	73	522	253	587	309	315	381	384	551	375	580	347	300	543	379	769	224

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1950



The Total Death Rate from all Causes was 9.4

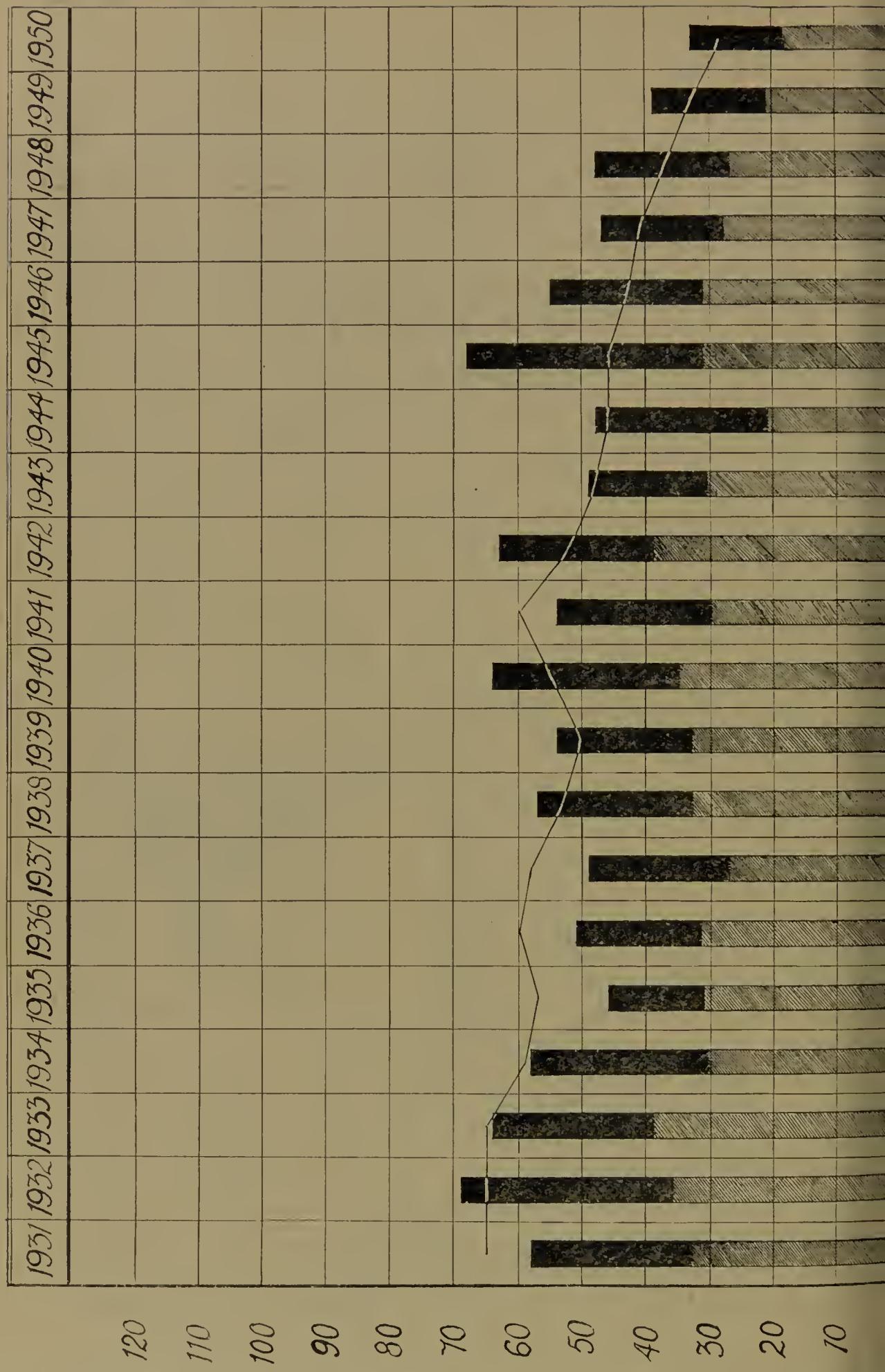


CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN COVEN

The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births is represented by the chimneys, the shaded portion of which represents the death rate amongst babies under four weeks of age (i.e., the neo-natal death rate). The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.

Lat. 50° 33' 56".

1 Height of rim of rain gauge above Mean Sea Level, 240-ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

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